

Nazeli Mikayelyan
Karine Balayan

EXPLORING BRITAIN AND THE BRITISH



*For Ani and Bella,
our sweetest granddaughters*



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Introduction

‘Exploring Britain and the British’ is for upper-intermediate level (B2) learners of English who need to expand their area-study knowledge of Britain, and use English in their studies or work in a wide range of specialties: International Relations, Political Science, Media, Area Study, Social Service, Tourism Industry and others. The course can be used in the classroom or for self-study.

‘Exploring Britain and the British’ is designed to improve the communication skills and specialist language knowledge of students and professionals, enabling them to work more confidently and effectively. The eight standalone units cover topics related to the geography, history, national identity, religion, monarchy, political and social life in the United Kingdom including family life and housing, education, arts and festivals, food and drink, sport.

To give the learners as much practice as possible, each of the units contains elements that the authors believe are essential to a good textbook:

- **Pre-Reading**, introducing word bank of both familiar and unfamiliar words; and previewing what is coming so that the readers get a clear idea about the section and can make predictions;
- **Reading**, covering the main topic of the unit under different headings and subheadings;
- **Post-Reading**, including activities based on specialized terms and reading comprehension tasks so that the learners can reinforce and retain what has been taught;
- **Translate into English**, motivating the learners to communicate the message of the source language;
- **Extra Exploration**, offering additional practice through lexical and grammatical extension activities via area-study texts and articles;
- **Food for Thought and Talk**, comprising speaking activities that give plenty of practice of the language via discussions and brainstorming by drawing parallels between the UK and their own country;
- **Food for Writing**, highlighting writing skills and practice the learners may need in essay-, letter-, summary-writing etc supported with thought-provoking and challenging activities;
- **Snap before Nap**, engaging topics and articles which ensure that learning is interesting and motivating;
- **Rendering**, offering extracts from ‘Watching the English’ by Kate Fox, an anthropologist, who spent twelve years researching various aspects of English culture in order to try to discover the ‘defining characteristics of Englishness’.

Throughout the book the page layout is designed in a way the authors believe makes the reading easier and more involving. The text is supported by pictures and tables that follow less-is-more rule: they don’t crowd the page or overwhelm the student with too much textual or visual information.

We hope you enjoy using the course. If you have any comments on **‘Exploring Britain and the British’**, we’d love to hear them. Do not hesitate to email us at:

nazela@rambler.ru

scorpio55@rambler.ru

Nazeli

Karine

Nazeli Mikayelyan, assistant professor at
Russian-Armenian University,
Yerevan, Armenia, candidate of philology

Karine Balayan, senior tutor at
Russian-Armenian University,
Yerevan, Armenia

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Pre-Reading**A Word Bank**

1. **average temperature** – средняя температура
2. **climate** (n) – климат; **mild climate** – мягкий климат; **changeability of the climate** – переменчивость климата e.g. The climate of the district is mild with few extremes.
3. **coast** (n) – побережье; **on the coast** – на побережье (на суше у моря); **off the coast** – у берегов (в море около берега) e.g. I lived in a small village on the coast. It was a small island off the coast. **coastal** (adj) – береговой, прибрежный; **coastal waters** – прибрежные воды
4. **freeze** (v) – замерзать; Ant. **melt, thaw**; **freezing** (n) – замерзание; **above/below freezing** – выше/ниже нуля e.g. It was well below freezing last night. **freezing** (adj/adv) e.g. We were freezing cold in that house. **freezing point** – точка замерзания e.g. Alcohol has a lower freezing point than water.
5. **have a total area of** – с общей площадью в e.g. The country has a total area of 2000 sq miles.
6. **latitude** (n) – широта; **longitude** (n) – долгота e.g. The mainland areas lie between latitudes 49°N and 59°N and longitudes 8°W to 2°E.
7. **pollution** (n) – загрязнение; **water (air, soil, environment etc) pollution** – загрязнение воды (воздуха, почвы, окружающей среды и т.д.); **to reduce pollution** – уменьшать загрязнение; **source of pollution** – источник загрязнения; **pollution control (prevention)** – контроль (предотвращение) загрязнения; **polluted** (adj) – загрязненный
8. **populate** (v) – населять; **population** (n) – население; **in terms of population** – по населению e.g. The country ranked number one in terms of population. **density of population** – плотность населения; **populated** (adj) – населенный; **densely populated** – густонаселенный
9. **rise above** – подниматься выше; **fall below** – падать ниже e.g. The temperature rose above 10°C.
10. **shallow waters (seas, rivers etc)** – мелкие воды (моря, реки и т.д.); Ant. **deep waters**
11. **varied landscapes** – разнообразные пейзажи
12. **wash, be washed** – омыwać(ся)

B Language Awareness

1. Can you give the definition of the word *geography*?
2. What main types of geography do you know?
3. Do you know any other English words beginning with the prefix *geo-*? Can you define them?
4. Which language is the prefix *geo-* borrowed from?

C Country or County

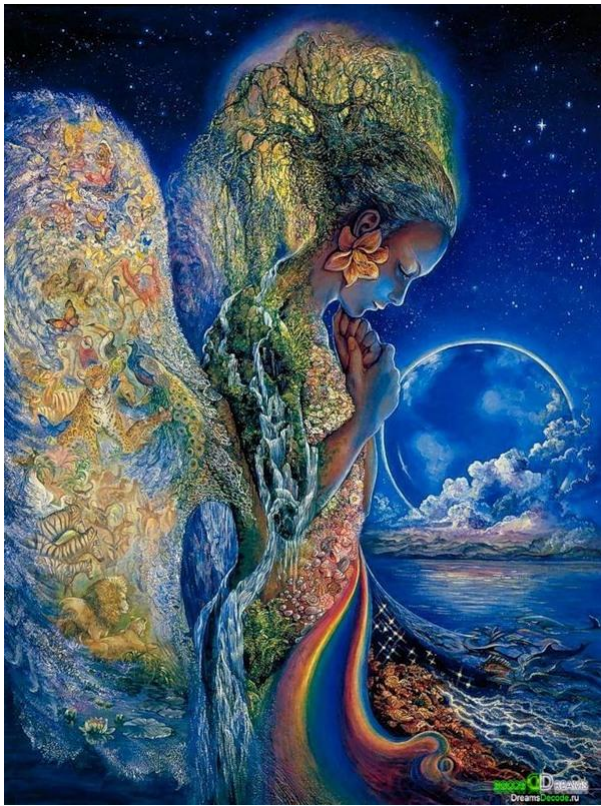
England is divided into administrative and geographic areas called counties. These counties were established and the boundaries laid down by teams of men sent around the country for that purpose at the time of Alfred the Great.

In the United Kingdom there is often confusion about the words *country* and *county*. To make the difference clear, remember: country is the whole area; county is a small area within the country.

In the British Isles, *shire* is the original term for what is usually known as a county and remains a common part of many county names. Shires in England bearing the suffix *-shire* include: Cheshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire etc.

D Cultural Awareness

Gaia is the primal Greek goddess personifying the Earth Mother in the ancient Greek pantheon. Her Roman equivalent is Terra.



Sadness of Gaia

The Earth Goddess looks sad, aware that our human weaknesses will mean many years of education to prevent the ruin of our precious world.

The contents of her wings symbolize all the creatures that need protection. As always, Gaia will be there to listen and comfort, bringing with her the rainbow of hope.

The clouds are gathering around our world but she knows she must be strong and work to rectify man's errors, in the belief that he will one day understand that our precious Earth deserves our protection.

Let us hope that one day soon Gaia will look upon the Earth and be satisfied that her lessons have been learnt.

E Looking at a Map

You may like to put down this book for a while and look for an atlas of the world. If you look at the maps of different countries closely and use your imagination, you will see that Armenia, for example, resembles a woman's profile, Italy is a boot-shaped country, Scandinavia looks like a tiger, while Australia bears a similarity to a sleeping bear cub.

Great Britain consists of two islands. The larger of the two, looking like Santa Claus on his knees, is the main island of Britain and the smaller, like the shape of a lamb turned on its side, is Ireland.

Medieval map-makers picture Europe as a young lady with Spain as her face, France as her breast, Germany as her belly, England as her left hand and Italy as her right hand. In her right hand she has a fan and it is the island of Sicily.



F Many English words have *terra* in them borrowed from Latin meaning ‘land’. Complete these sentences by using a *terra*-word: territorial, territory, terrestrial, terrace, extraterrestrial, terraform, Mediterranean.

1. Fruit-trees such as olives, walnuts and grapes make the native vegetation of the _____ climate.
2. Emily joined the couple sitting on the _____ eating and relaxing.
3. _____ TV is broadcasting from the Earth rather than from a satellite.
4. Scientists are considering whether it would be possible to _____ Mars – change the conditions on the planet so that people can live on it.
5. The plane was flying over enemy _____.
6. The _____ Army is the military force of people in Britain who train as soldiers in their free time.
7. People in that region often claim they are visited by _____ objects.

Reading

Britain doesn't have a climate, it only has weather

The British Isles

If we explore the islands lying off the north-west coast of Europe, we will come across two large islands and several much smaller ones. Collectively they are called the British Isles. The largest island is called Britain or Great Britain, which is also the largest island in Europe. It consists of England, Scotland and Wales. The capital cities are London, Edinburgh and Cardiff respectively. The other large one is called Ireland which is made up of Northern Ireland (Ulster) with Belfast as its capital and the Irish Republic (Eire) with Dublin as its capital city. The smaller islands include the Isle of Wight, Anglesey, the Scilly, the Outer and Inner Hebrides, Orkney, Shetland, and others.

Great Britain, Northern Ireland together with a number of small islands, form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (more commonly known as the UK) which is the official name of the country.

There are two large states in the British Isles – one governs most of Ireland and is called the Republic of Ireland (the Republic). The other state governs the rest of the British Isles – Great Britain, Northern Ireland and most of the smaller islands. The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, though recognizing the Crown, have complete internal self-government including their own Parliaments and their own tax systems. They are not officially part of the UK.

Albion and Britannia are historical and poetic names used to refer to England. Albion was the original Roman name for Britain. It comes from the Latin word *albus* meaning ‘white’. When the Romans were crossing the channel in 43 AD, the first part of England they saw was white chalk cliffs. So they exclaimed, ‘Albion!’

Britannia is the name that the Romans gave to their southern British province. It is also the name given to the female embodiment of Britain. The figure of Britannia has been on the

reverse side of many British coins for more than 300 years. She is always shown wearing a helmet and holding a trident – the symbol of power over the sea.

The UK is an island nation in Western Europe. It is 35 km (22 miles) off the northwest coast of France, from which it is separated by the English Channel. The Channel Tunnel bored beneath La Manche (the French name of the English Channel) now links the UK with France. The mainland areas lie between latitudes 49°N and 59°N and longitudes 8°W to 2°E. The Greenwich Meridian, the line of 0° longitude passes through England. Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) or Universal Time is the time on Greenwich line used as a basis for calculating time throughout the world.

Britain has a total area of approximately 245,000 sq km.

The British Isles are washed by four water areas: by the English Channel, which separates it from continental Europe in the south, by the North Sea in the east and by the Atlantic Ocean in the west. The Irish Sea lies between Ireland and Great Britain. No one in the UK lives more than 120 km (75 miles) from the sea. The seas surrounding the British Isles are everywhere very shallow and it helps to keep the shores from extreme cold.

Landscape

The landscape of Britain is very varied. It has neither towering mountain ranges nor impressive large rivers, plains or forests. But it does not mean that its landscape is boring. What it lacks in grandeur it makes up for in variety. The scenery changes noticeably over quite short distances. Scotland and Wales are the most mountainous parts of Britain. The highest mountains in Scotland and Wales are Ben Nevis and Snowdon. A ridge of hills, the Pennines, runs down the centre of Northern England like a spine.

Lakes and Rivers

The north-western corner of England is famous for the Lake District with its beautiful, breathtaking scenery. The area is classified as England's largest National Park. Northern Ireland is home to the UK's largest lake, Lough Neagh. Other major lakes include Windermere in the English Lake District and Loch Lomond in Scotland. Another of Scotland's lakes, Loch Ness is famous for sightings of Nessie, a mythical monster.

There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain but they are not very long. Britain's rivers provide drinking water for towns and irrigate farmers' crops. The Severn is the longest river, beginning in Wales and entering the Atlantic Ocean near Bristol in England. Other major rivers include the Thames, the deepest and the most important river, which flows through Oxford and London, and the Trent and Mersey rivers which drain rainfall from large areas of central England. Scotland's chief river is the Clyde and Ireland's – the Shannon.

Climate

Britain's climate varies greatly according to season and location, but on the whole can be described as mild with few extremes. Average temperatures do not rise above 32°C in summer and do not fall below 10°C in winter. The climate is influenced by the Gulf Stream, a warm ocean current that washes the western coast of Britain. The popular belief that it rains all the time in Britain is simply not true. In fact, London gets no more rain in a year than most of other European cities. And Britain's climate has got such a bad reputation because of its changeability. There is a saying 'Britain doesn't have a climate, it only has weather'. The lack of extremes is the reason why, on the few occasions when it gets genuinely hot or freezing cold, the country seems to be totally unprepared for that. A few days of snow or a few days of frost – and the trains stop working and the roads are blocked. Recently extreme weather conditions have become more frequent so, perhaps, the British will have to get more prepared for them.

Population

With 60 million people, the UK ranks about fifteenth in the world in terms of population most of which is concentrated in England. With 361 inhabitants per sq km, it is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. The density of the rest of Britain is much lower: Wales – 135 per sq km, Scotland – 65, and Northern Ireland – 111 inhabitants per sq km.

Environment and Pollution

It was in Britain that the word *smog* was first used to describe a mixture of smoke and fog. As the world's first industrialized country, its cities were the first to suffer this atmospheric condition. Water pollution was also a problem. Another problem was the heating of homes with open coal fires in city areas. But it is worth mentioning that laws were passed to combat all these problems. However, the great increase in the use of the motor car in recent years caused an increase in a new kind of air pollution. To combat poor air quality, a belt of undeveloped land is kept around cities known as a green belt to reduce pollution.

The environmental disaster caused by the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010 resulted in the slow-down or collapse of the Gulf Stream. And as the pathway of the Gulf Stream directly affects weather and climate patterns over the whole hemisphere, its blocking appears to be partially responsible for the extreme weather we witnessed in the winter of 2010-2011 and in the summer of 2010 in Russia, Europe and elsewhere.

Post-Reading

A Answer the questions on the text.

1. What do the British Isles consist of?
2. What are the official names of the states on the British Isles?
3. What are the capital cities of England, Scotland and Wales?
4. What are the capital cities of Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic?
5. What other names do you know referring to Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic?
6. What is the name of the water area between Great Britain and the European continent in English/French?
7. Which islands have internal self-government?
8. What historical and poetic names referring to England do you know?
9. What are the UK's highest mountains? Where exactly are they?
10. Which is the UK's largest/most famous lake?
11. What is typical of Great Britain's rivers? Which is the UK's longest/deepest river?
12. What features describe Britain's climate?
13. How can Britain's population be described?
14. What kinds of pollution are characteristic of Britain?

B Match the words or expressions in the left column with their definitions in the right column.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. atmospheric | a. the distance of a place north or south of the equator, measured in degrees |
| 2. climate | b. the quality of a country's people being crowded together in large numbers |
| 3. hemisphere | c. the distance east or west of the Greenwich meridian, measured in degrees |
| 4. inhabitant | d. the regular pattern of weather conditions (temperature, amount of rain, winds etc) of a particular place |
| 5. landscape | e. a half of the earth |
| 6. latitude | f. the process of making something dirty by adding harmful or unpleasant substances |
| 7. longitude | g. of or relating to the mixture of gases that surrounds the earth |
| 8. mountain ridge | h. a person living in a place |
| 9. pollution | i. all the natural features of an area that can be seen when looking across it |
| 10. population density | j. a narrow area of high land along the top of a line of hills |

C Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space.

1. They were known _____ as the 'Gang of Four'. **COLLECT**
2. The effects of the drug were _____ in his behaviour. **NOTICE**
3. His first speech as president created a favourable _____ on his audience. **IMPRESS**
4. Would you _____ her novels as serious literature or as mere entertainment?
CLASSIFICATION
5. We usually go to France for our holidays, but this year we're going to England for a _____.
CHANGEABLE
6. The development of Britain, the USA and other western nations in the XVIII and XIX centuries is known as the _____ Revolution. **INDUSTRY**
7. The new legislation will affect us all _____ or _____. **DIRECT**
8. Tonight temperatures everywhere will be well below _____. **FREEZE**
9. The village has fewer than 800 _____. **INHABIT**
10. Following the national news we have the _____ news and weather. **LOCATE**

D Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the expressions given in the box. You may need to make changes.

result in	in terms of	lack in	come across	home to
separate from	increase in	refer to	make up for	responsible for

1. I _____ an old school friend in Oxford Street this morning.
2. The last paragraph _____ the environmental disaster involving mass killings of birds.
3. Hard work can _____ a lack of intelligence.
4. East Siberian Taiga, a very large bio-geographic region in Russia is _____ Siberian tiger.
5. The job is great _____ salary but there are disadvantages.
6. Some _____ working hours may be necessary.
7. The incident _____ his being dismissed from his job.
8. We _____ the border guards by only 100 metres.
9. The speech at the meeting was delivered by the Minister _____ environmental issues.
10. What he _____ experience he makes up for in enthusiasm.

Translate into English

1. Во всей северной части страны прошлая зима была необычно мягкая.
2. Океанические течения, направление ветра, а также расположение горных хребтов оказывают влияние на климат местности.
3. Экватор – это линия, разделяющая земной шар на два полушария: северное и южное.
4. Ученые выявили, что химикаты являются источником загрязнения воды и воздуха.
5. Больше всего туристов поразило разнообразие английских пейзажей, хотя там нет ни высоких горных систем, ни крупных рек или огромных равнин.
6. Несмотря на то, что реки и озера в этой стране довольно мелкие, они снабжают города и деревни питьевой и поливочной водой.
7. Широта – это расстояние к северу или югу от экватора, измеряемое в градусах, а долгота – это расстояние к западу или востоку от определенного меридиана, также измеряемое в градусах.
8. Средняя температура в нашей стране редко падает ниже 20°C зимой и повышается выше 35°C летом. Если такое случается, мы сталкиваемся с экстремальными погодными условиями.

9. В первую очередь густонаселенные районы были обеспечены электричеством и газом.
10. По количеству населения (1.3 миллиарда) Китай занимает первое место в мире. В Шанхае, крупнейшем городе Китая, на один кв. км приходится 2683 жителя.

Extra Exploration

A Read the text ‘Offshore Islands’ and choose the right answers below.

There are between 120 and 130 offshore islands which can be classified as part of England’s natural geography. Some are privately owned, some are inhabited, while others are only known to lighthouse-keepers, sailors and naturalists. The attraction of these islands is different to different people. Ornithologists, for example, might want to study a rare seabird; archeologists might be interested in a prehistoric or early Christian site; sociologists might study why certain islands have been deserted or resettled.

The Isle of Wight is the largest island off the south coast. Charles I was once imprisoned here, and there is a large prison, Parkhurst, on the island today. A lot of its attractive scenery has formed as a result of a thick layer of chalk – the white teeth of the Needles are the most famous example. The Needles are three detached masses of chalk that lie off the island’s westernmost point and rise to the height of approximately 100 feet. There used to be four Needles; the fourth collapsed in a storm in 1764. It takes its name from the former needle-shaped pillar called Lot’s Wife. The remaining rocks are all short and not at all needle-like, but the name has stuck. In 2005, the Needles were featured in TV programme ‘Seven Natural Wonders’ as one of the wonders in Southern England. Many of the inhabitants travel daily to the mainland to work. Those who work on the island are usually involved with the tourist industry because the island is visited by thousands of tourists every year. A favourite activity is yachting.

The Isles of Scilly can be found 28 miles southwest of Land’s End. There are between 50 and 100 islands in the group (some are just large rocks) but only six are inhabited. In early spring, they export beautiful flowers to the mainland.

St Michael’s Mount is linked to the mainland at low tide by causeway – raised road across wet ground. It was a base for the tin trade at one time and, because of its religious connection with Mont-Saint-Michel in France, it was also a trading and migration centre from the earliest days of Christianity.

Finally, between the coast of Devon and South Wales is the island of Lundy, which is three miles long and half a mile wide. At one time it was almost a pirate kingdom, but today it is a bird sanctuary, with a resident human population of about twelve.

1. An offshore island is an island _____.
 - a. always linked to the mainland by causeway
 - b. far from the land
 - c. not far from the land
2. _____ are called naturalists.
 - a. Ornithologists, zoologists and botanists
 - b. Archaeologists, architects and archivists
 - c. Sociologists, socio-economists and socio-linguists
3. Parkhurst is a _____ on the Isle of Wight.
 - a. recreation zone
 - b. penitentiary
 - c. chain of white chalk cliffs

4. 'Lot's Wife' is an allusion to _____.
 - a. the New Testament
 - b. the Old Testament
 - c. fiction
5. Only _____ among the Scilly Isles have a resident human population.
 - a. half a dozen
 - b. fifty
 - c. 100 large rocks
6. The word sanctuary in the last paragraph implies _____.
 - a. a wide area of water where a river flows into the sea
 - b. a kingdom where pirates reside with seabirds
 - c. a place where birds are protected from people wishing to attack and kill them

B Put the following statements in order to complete the 'Geographical Map' of Great Britain from north to south.

1. **Hadrian's Wall** was built by the Romans in the second century across the northern border of their province of Britannia (along nearly the same line as the present English-Scottish border) in order to protect their territory from attacks by the Scots.
2. The south-west peninsula, with its rocky coast, numerous small bays and wild moorlands is the most popular holiday area in Britain. You can admire **Land's End** here, the extreme south-west point of England.
3. **The Pennines** run up the middle of northern England like a spine. Many towns have sprung up on both sides of the mountains.
4. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland and is associated with scholarship, the law and administration. This reputation, together with its many fine historic buildings, has led to its being called **the Athens of the North**.
5. Birmingham, Britain's second largest city and the surrounding area of the West Midlands are known as **the Black Country**.
6. **The Highlands** is an area of spectacular natural beauty, consisting of mountains and deep valleys. The greatest Scottish poet Robert Burns dedicated some of his poems to this country:

*My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,
 My heart's in the Highlands a-chasing the deer –
 A-chasing the wild deer, and following the roe:
 My heart's in the Highlands, wherever I go.*

C Match the terms with their definitions. Then read the text to check your answers.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. conurbations | 2. dormitory towns | 3. green belt | 4. new towns |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|

- a. towns built in accordance with the principles of town planning so that their various functions are related to one another in the most efficient and satisfying manner
- b. groupings of towns that were formerly separate, forming single large communities
- c. towns in which people live, but do not work
- d. area of parks and farmland encircling an urban area and protected from development

Conurbations are groups of once separate towns that have grown to form a single community. Although Britain is short of housing, planners like to keep a belt of undeveloped land around cities known as a **green belt** to reduce pollution and provide open spaces for leisure. This has meant that the only alternative to the redevelopment of the conurbations has been the

creation of **new towns**. They are near enough to conurbations for people to use them as **dormitory towns** where a large percentage of the population commutes daily to work in conurbations.

Food for Thought and Talk

1. Bearing in mind its landscape, which part of Britain would you choose to live in or visit for a holiday? Why?
2. How is climate in your country different from that in Britain?

Food for Writing

Writing techniques

A narrative can be written in the first or the third person and describes a series of events, either imaginary or based on your own experience. A good narrative should consist of:

- a. an introduction** in which you set the scene (people involved, time, place) in an interesting way to catch the reader's attention and make him/her want to continue reading your story;
- b. a main body** consisting of two or more paragraphs in which you develop your story;
- c. a conclusion** in which you can refer to people's feelings, comments and reactions or consequences. The more unpredictable your conclusion is, the longer-lasting the impression it will make on the reader.

Points to consider:

- a.** you should never start writing your story before you have decided on a plot;
- b.** sequence of events is very important;
- c.** use of various adjectives and adverbs to describe people and their feelings or actions, places, objects or events, as well as use of direct speech and variety of verbs, will make your story more exciting to read.

Linking words

Personal opinion	In my opinion/view; To my way of thinking; Personally I believe that; It strikes me that; I feel very strongly that; I am inclined to think that; It seems to me that; As far as I am concerned; I think that
Other people's opinion	It is popularly believed that; People often claim that; A lot of people think/believe that; Some people/Many argue that

A Use the tourist information below and some useful phrases in it to attract people to the idea of visiting a place in your country.

Pleasure Beach in Blackpool is the UK's top theme park attracting over 5 million visitors a year.

It's a combination of thrill rides, roller coasters, water rides, amusements and shows.

One of the most famous rides at 235 ft is 'The Big One', Europe's tallest roller coaster.

There are height restrictions on the bigger rides but there are plenty of rides and amusement for small children so they won't feel left out.

There is no shortage of places to eat and drink with over 35 restaurants and cafes, as well as a pub and a hotel.

Open from February to November.

Visit www.tourist-information-uk.com for more information.

B Write a narrative describing the city/country you visited last.

Snap before Nap

The Giant's Causeway – Eighth Wonder of the World

The Giant's Causeway has always been described as the Eighth Wonder of the World and it is the only World Heritage Site in Northern Ireland. The Causeway is a mass of stone columns standing very near together. The tops of the columns form stepping stones leading from the cliff foot and disappearing under the sea. Over the whole Causeway there are 40,000 of these stone columns. The tallest are about 42 feet high.

Visitors in modern times have been told that the Causeway is a strange geological feature – the result of volcanic action. However, for those who prefer a more colourful story different legends are more convincing. The ancient Irish, for example, believed this was giant's work and, in particular, the work of the giant Finn McCool, the Ulster soldier and commander of the armies of the King of All Ireland. Finn was extremely strong. He could pick thorns out of his heels while running and he was capable of amazing feats of strength.

On one occasion, during a fight with a Scottish giant, he picked up a huge piece of earth and threw it at him. The earth fell into the Irish Sea and became the Isle of Man. The hole it left filled with water and became the great inland sea of Lough Neagh. People said that Finn who lived on the North Antrim coast fell in love with a lady giant. She lived on an island in the Scottish Hebrides, and so he began to build this wide causeway to bring her across to Ulster.

Here, among the stones of the Causeway, one can see the Chimney Stacks that mark Finn's home, his old Organ, or the giant's boot that he discarded on the shore. Another version of the legend was that Finn had spent many days and nights trying to create a bridge to Scotland because he was challenged by another giant. A fellow boatman told him that the opponent was much larger than him and strength came from his little finger. Finn told his wife, a clever woman, that he was a little scared of the giant. Realizing that if he lost his finger, he would lose his strength and Finn could beat him in no time, she came up with an ingenious plan to dress Finn like a baby. She made Finn lie still in the cradle and do as she said. When the opponent came to Finn's house, Finn's wife told him that Finn was out woodcutting and the opponent would have to wait for him to return.

Meanwhile she treated him to huge loaves of bread saying her husband ate a dozen of them every day. But only the cunning woman knew that this time the loaves had some very special ingredients – each contained an iron bar. Soon the giant lost almost all his teeth. He was about to leave when Finn's wife challenged him to have a look at their baby in the cradle. She gave the 'baby' a loaf of bread with no iron bar in it and Finn gobbled it up. Finn's wife stuck the giant's little finger into her husband's mouth so that the giant himself could try the amazing size of the baby's teeth. Finn quickly realized what his wife was up to and bit off the finger.

Then he leapt out of the cradle and fought the giant out of his house. The poor giant ran back to Scotland throwing random stones into the waters below and never returned.

Finn never completed his causeway. He was the strongest indeed, but he was not strong enough. Or maybe he was just too lazy.

What a pity the last two giants did not make a pact of friendship. For then they would perhaps have made it possible for the people of the subsequent centuries to walk from Ireland to Scotland.

Hidden Rules of English Behaviour

Render in English an extract from 'Watching the English' by Kate Fox.

Классовые особенности

Страсть англичан к усовершенствованию (improvement) своих домов объясняется, конечно же, не только стремлением обставить (arrange) свою собственную территорию. Это – самовыражение в более широком смысле этого слова: твой дом – не только твоя территория, твой дом – это воплощение твоей индивидуальности. По крайней мере, мы так думаем. В мебелировке и убранстве наших жилищ каждый из нас стремится продемонстрировать свой личный вкус и свое собственное понимание прекрасного.

Это действительно так, но только до определенной степени. Чем глубже я изучала этот вопрос, тем очевиднее мне становилось, что организация быта, обстановка и убранство наших домов определяется принадлежностью к социальному классу. Дома представителей высшего сословия (stratum) и верхушки среднего класса нередко отличает обветшалость (decay) и неухоженность, чего выходцы из средних и низших слоев среднего класса никогда себе не позволяют, а жилища разбогатевших выходцев из рабочей среды напичканы (be stuffed) очень дорогими вещами, что в глазах аристократии и верхушки среднего класса является верхом (height) вульгарности. Новенькие кожаные диваны и стулья «под старину» (in imitation), обожаемые средними слоями среднего класса, могут стоить в десять раз дороже, чем аналогичные предметы мебели в домах представителей верхушки среднего класса, презирающих (despise) кожу и копии.

В домах представителей средних и низших слоев среднего класса в гостиной, которую они называют «lounge», как правило на полу лежит ковер во всю комнату. Представители высших сословий предпочитают голый пол, который они частично покрывают старыми персидскими коврами или ковриками. В гостиной представителей средних слоев среднего класса можно увидеть коктейль-бар, а в столовых – сервировочный столик на колесиках (trolley). Окна гостиных в домах низших слоев среднего класса и верхушки рабочего часто занавешены тюлем (curtain lace). В самой комнате – большой телевизор, аккуратно расставленные «коллекции» мелких предметов (ложечки, зверушки, куколки, статуэтки), привезенные из туристических поездок.

Не загроможденные мебелью гостиные (living-room) молодежи из низших слоев среднего класса и верхушки рабочего, обставленные якобы в стиле элегантного минимализма, порой похожи на приемную стоматолога. Скудость (scarcity) интерьера они компенсируют широкоэкранным телевизором, который они называют «TV» или «telly» и который всегда стоит на самом видном (conspicuous) месте, а также современным музыкальным центром с большими колонками. В домах многих представителей верхушки среднего класса тоже есть телевизоры и стереосистемы, но они обычно находятся в других комнатах, которые хозяева иногда называют «back room» или «family room», но ни в коем случае не «music room». По терминологии верхушки среднего класса, «music room» – это комната, в которой стоит пианино, а не стереосистема.

Еще один надежный индикатор классовой принадлежности – подставки под бокалы с напитками, предотвращающие порчу столов. Такие вряд ли увидишь в домах верхушки среднего сословия и аристократии и очень редко – в домах выходцев из низов рабочего класса.

В домах представителей высших и низших слоев общества мебель обычно старая, облезлая и разнородная. Все промежуточные слои населения предпочитают новенькие гарнитуры (suite) мягкой мебели, состоящие из одинаковых по дизайну и обивке (upholstery) диванов и кресел, комплекты сочетающихся обеденных столов и стульев, а также спальные гарнитуры с гармонирующими по цвету покрывалами на кровать, чехлами на подушки и шторами. Представители верхних слоев общества гордятся своим эклектическим собранием и презирают гармонирующие (matching) гарнитуры.

По существу, социальную принадлежность англичанина можно тотчас же определить по его или ее отношению к дорогой новой мебели: если вы считаете, что это «шикарно» (chic), значит вы в лучшем случае принадлежите к средним слоям среднего класса; если, по-вашему, это «дешевка» (cheapie), вы – представитель верхушки среднего класса или аристократии.

Pre-Reading**A Word Bank**

1. **claim** (n) – требование, претензия; **territorial claims** – территориальные претензии; **to lay claim to sth** – предъявлять претензии на что-либо; **to abandon (give up) a claim** – отказаться от требования; **claim** (v) – претендовать, предъявлять требования; **to claim to the throne** – претендовать на трон
2. **conquer** (v) – завоевывать, побеждать; **to conquer a country (a new territory, a people, the enemy)** e.g. Egypt was conquered by the Persian King Cambyses. **conquest** (n) – завоевание, покорение e.g. The Roman legions withdrew, opening the way for the conquest of the British Isles by the Germanic tribes. **conqueror** (n) – победитель, завоеватель
3. **defeat** (v) – наносить поражение, разбивать; Syn. **beat** e.g. They hoped to defeat the enemy at sea. **defeat** (n) – поражение, разгром; **suffer a defeat** – потерпеть поражение e.g. The socialist party suffered a crushing defeat in the elections. **inflict a defeat** – нанести поражение; **accept (admit) defeat** – примириться с поражением; **defeated** (adj) – потерпевший крушение, крах
4. **govern** (v) – править, управлять; **to govern a country (a people); to govern skillfully (wisely, with justice)** – править умело (мудро, справедливо); **government** (n) – правительство, форма правления; **sovereign government** – суверенное правительство; **puppet government** – марионеточное правительство; **Liberal (Labour, Conservative) government** – либеральное (лейбористское, консервативное) правительство; **democratic (republican, federal, parliamentary) government** – демократическая (республиканская, федеральная, парламентская) форма правления; **governing** (adj) – руководящий, правящий; **governing body** – руководящий орган; **governing class** – правящий класс
5. **invade** (v) – вторгаться, нападать, захватывать e.g. The Romans invaded Britain 2000 years ago. **invasion** (n) – вторжение, нападение, оккупация e.g. Castro claimed that US forces were planning an invasion. **invader** (n) – захватчик, оккупант; **invasive** (adj) – захватнический; **invasive war**
6. **launch a war (an attack)** – начать войну (атаку)
7. **neutral** (adj) – нейтральный, не участвующий в войне; **neutral nation** – нейтральное государство; **neutral territory** – нейтральная территория; **to be (to remain) neutral** – соблюдать нейтралитет
8. **resist** (v) – оказывать сопротивление; **to resist an enemy; resistance** (n) – сопротивление; **to put up (offer) resistance** – оказывать сопротивление
9. **threat** (n) – угроза; **a threat to the cause of peace** – угроза делу мира; **to threaten** (v) – угрожать; **to threaten to do sth; to threaten sb with sth**
10. **treaty** (n) – договор; **to sign a treaty** – подписывать договор; **a peace treaty** – мирный договор

B Language Awareness

The word *history* comes from Greek *historia* meaning inquiry, knowledge acquired by investigation. History is the discovery, collection, organization and presentation of information about past events. Among scholars, the fifth-century BC Greek historian Herodotus is considered to be the Father of History. History can also mean the period of time after writing was invented.

The word *herstory* is a neologism coined in the late 1960s. In feminist discourse the term refers to history (wrongly interpreted as *his-story*, though etymologically the word is unrelated to the possessive pronoun *his*), written or told from a woman's point of view and emphasizing the role of women.

C Before you read the main text check your knowledge of English history by filling the empty boxes in the Fact Check.

Who/What	What they did	Where	When
William the Conqueror		Hastings	XI c (1066)
Richard the Lionheart	fought in Crusades		late XII c (1189-1199)
The English and the French	fought the Hundred Years War		XIV-XV cc (1337-1453)
Lancastrians and Yorkists		England	XV c (1455-1485)
Guy Fawkes	plotted to blow up the Houses of the Parliament	London	
The Great Plague		London	XVII c (1665)
The Great Fire of London	took place		XVII c (1666)
Admiral Horatio Nelson	defeated the combined fleets of French and Spanish Navy		early XIX c (1805)

Reading

History is not what happened, history is what was written down

Prehistory

In the VIII century BC the Celts, who had arrived from Europe inhabited the British Isles. The language the people spoke was Celtic. Their culture was very primitive. They believed that different gods lived in the thickest and darkest parts of the woods. One of the astonishing monuments of this period is Stonehenge.

The Roman Period (43-410)

The first Romans to campaign extensively in Britain were the forces of Julius Caesar in 55 and 54 BC. So, 55 BC is the first date in popular British history. But the first significant conquest by the powerful State of Rome did not begin until 43 AD, under Claudius. They came from Italy, and calling the country Britannia gave Britain its name. The Romans ruled Britain for over two hundred years and left behind three things of importance: their roads, the sites of important cities (notably London called Londinium), and the seeds of Christianity. A significant number of English words are constructed based on roots from Latin. One more lasting reminder of their presence is place-names like Chester, Lancaster and Gloucester, which include variants of the Roman word *castra* meaning a 'military camp'.

The Germanic Invasions (410-1066)

The period from the early V century towards the end of the VII century is famous for sea-invasions by Germanic tribes called Angles, Saxons and Jutes who lived in the northern and central parts of Europe. Angles gave their name to the country Angle-land. They mainly occupied the south-east of the country and drove many Britons into the mountainous regions of Wales, Scotland and Ireland or absorbed those who remained into their way of life. In the west of the country the advance of the Anglo-Saxons was held back by an army of Britons under the command of the legendary King Arthur.

Unlike the Romans the Anglo-Saxons had a great effect on the countryside, where they introduced new farming methods and founded thousands of self-sufficient villages. The Anglo-Saxons were pagan when they came to Britain. But they were easily converted to Christianity.

Another wave of Germanic invasions took place in the VIII-XI centuries. They were Vikings from Scandinavia. This conquest was halted by King Alfred, the only monarch in English history who was given the title of Alfred the Great. The last of the invaders were the Normans from Normandy, France. The army under the Norman leader, Duke William of Normandy, defeated the English at the battle of Hastings on 14 October, 1066. Later that year, he was crowned king of England and is known in popular history as William the Conqueror. The Normans gradually broke their ties with France and by the XIII century had so mingled with the Anglo-Saxons that the two were united in the English.

The Medieval Period (1066-1485)

The successful Norman invasion of England in 1066 brought Britain into the mainstream of western European culture. It was in this period that Parliament began its gradual evolution into the democratic body which it is today. In 1295, Edward I called a parliament that became known as the Model Parliament, at which elected representatives from different areas were present. The House of Commons as a separate Chamber was formed at that time. The person chosen to speak for those 'commoners' in Parliament became known as the Speaker.

At that time both Wales and Scotland were independent kingdoms that resisted English rule. The English conquest of Wales succeeded in 1282 under Edward I. To appease the Welsh, Edward's son (Edward II) born in Wales, was made Prince of Wales in 1301. The tradition of giving this title to the eldest son of the British Monarch continues today. An act of 1536 completed the political and administrative union of England and Wales.

King Richard I known also as Richard the Lionheart (1189-1199) spent most of his reign fighting in the crusades (the wars between Christians and Muslims in the Middle East). While Richard was away, England was governed by his brother John, who imposed very high taxes on the population and was very unpopular. Richard I has often been portrayed heroically in literature, most famously in Sir Walter Scott's novel 'Ivanhoe', in which Richard is assisted by the outlaw Robin Hood – England's legendary folk hero.

For over one hundred years English kings, descendants of William the Conqueror laid claims to the French throne. So the Hundred Years War between England and France began in 1337 and lasted until 1453 though a formal treaty to end the war was only signed in 1475. The fighting, however, was not continual. It was a cycle of battles, peace treaties and breaches of these peace treaties.

One of the prominent historic figures of that time is Saint Joan of Arc or the Maid of Orleans. She is considered a national heroine of France. Down to the present day, Joan of Arc has remained a significant figure in Western culture.

The Tudor Dynasty (1485-1603)

After the Wars of the Roses (1455-1485) between two rival dynasties which weakened and impoverished the nation, Henry VII gave origin to the Tudor Dynasty. The Tudor Dynasty established an era of stability and a system of strong professional government. Parliament was split into two Houses: the House of Lords consisting of aristocracy and clergymen, and the House of Commons representing both the urban and rural population, and having a more decisive role in policy-making.

The power of the towns, with their educated and industrious middle classes, began to make itself felt and there was a revival, Renaissance of learning.

Henry VIII (1509-1547), was a typical Renaissance prince: handsome, learned and ambitious. It was his creation of the Royal Navy that enabled England to realize her imperialistic ambitions. Henry VIII is one of the most well-known monarchs in English history also because he took six wives during his life.

Elizabeth I (1558 – 1603), daughter of Henry VIII, was the first of three long-reigning queens in British history (the other two are Queen Victoria and Elizabeth II). She was an outstanding ruler, very popular and strong. During her long reign, England became very important in European politics, in commerce and the arts. The Elizabethan era was the height of the English Renaissance and it saw the flowering of English poetry, music, theatre and literature.

Her reign is considered by many as the Golden Age of English history, producing not only poets like Shakespeare and Spenser, but also prosperity for the whole nation.

The Elizabethan age is viewed so highly because of the contrasts with the periods before and after. It was a brief period of internal peace between Protestants and Catholics, between Parliament and Monarchy.

Elizabeth I never married, but used its possibility as a diplomatic tool. She became known as 'the virgin queen'. But it doesn't mean she didn't have marriage proposals. She was beautiful. She was witty. She could flirt in eight languages (Greek, French, Italian, Latin, Spanish, Flemish, Welsh, and, of course, English). But she said 'No, thank you' in different languages to different suitors, among them Philip II of Spain, Eric XIV of Sweden, Francois, Duke of Anjou of France and many others. Her Russian suitor Ivan the Terrible pursued Elizabeth's hand in marriage and sent her rich fabrics and expensive furs. Elizabeth kept the gifts, but refused the marriage proposal.

The Stuart Period (1603-1714)

In 1603 Elizabeth I died and having no heir she was succeeded by her closest relative – King James VI of Scotland, who became James I of England. The Catholics were upset that there was going to be another Protestant monarch. Some of them planned to blow up the Houses of Parliament on 5 November when the King was going to open the Parliament. But the gunpowder plot failed and its failure was celebrated as a victory for British Protestantism over rebel Catholicism.

King Charles I raised taxes ignoring Parliament and prevented it from meeting for 11 years. Relations between King and Parliament became so bad that the civil war eventually broke out in 1642. The war ended with complete victory of parliamentary forces. Charles I was captured and became the first monarch in Europe to be executed. Oliver Cromwell, the leader of the parliamentary army of Roundheads (because of the style of their haircuts) became Lord Protector of Republic. For the first and only time, England briefly became a republic. The Stuarts were then restored to the throne under Charles II in 1660.

There came two tragic years in England's history: 1665, the year of the Great Plague, and 1666, the year of the Great Fire of London.

The XVIII century

Politically, this century was stable. Two opposing groups were formed within Parliament. The Whigs (today's Liberals) supported the Protestant values of hard work and thrift and believed in government by monarch and aristocracy together. The Tories (today's Conservatives) had a great respect for the idea of the monarchy and the importance of the Anglican Church.

Britain expanded its empire in the Americas, the West African coast and in India. The increased trade which resulted from new markets and a flow of thousands of people from rural areas into new towns and cities led to the Industrial Revolution. Most of these new towns were in the north of England, where raw materials for industry were available. In the south of England, London came to dominate as a business and trade centre.

The XIX century: Queen Victoria and Victorian England

At the dawn of the XIX century, England was locked in a war with France. In 1805 a British fleet under the command of Admiral Horatio Nelson defeated the combined fleets of French and Spanish Navy at the Battle of Trafalgar.

It was during the XIX century and the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901) that the British Empire, including India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Hong Kong and various colonies on the African coast, grew to the size so vast that 'the sun never sets upon it'. The Victorian era was a period of industrial, cultural, political, scientific and military progress. During her sixty-four-year reign, she became a very popular symbol of Britain's success in the world and gave her name to the age. Her practice of insisting on being informed about government policy while remaining politically neutral fixed the position of the Crown in Britain. As a hard-working, religious mother of nine children, devoted to her husband, Prince Albert, she was regarded as the personification of contemporary morals. It was then that 'Victorian values'

were established. They emphasized hard work and thrift, and it was to them that the Thatcher Government of 1980s wished to return.

The XX century

By the beginning of the XX century, Britain was no longer the world's richest country. It was then that the working class began to make its voice heard. In Parliament, the Labour Party gradually replaced the Liberals as the main opposition to the Conservatives. Trade Unions managed to organize themselves.

In 1939 Britain was involved in World War II, for which it was ill-prepared. Only the courageous efforts of Britain's Air Force prevented Germany from invading her. Sir Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister of the UK during WW II, is unquestionably considered one of the world's most outstanding political statesmen. He was also famous as an orator, historian, writer and artist.

Since 1952 the reigning Queen of the country has been Elizabeth II.

After the Second World War and throughout the 1950s, it was understood that a conference of the world's great powers involved the USA, the Soviet Union and Britain. However, in 1962, the Cuban missile crisis, one of the greatest threats to global peace since the war, was resolved without reference to Britain. By the 1970s it was generally accepted that a superpower conference involved only the USA and the Soviet Union.

Despite Britain's loss of power and status on the world stage, some small remnants of the empire remained. The old imperial spirit was not quite dead. In 1982 the British government spent hundreds of millions of pounds to recapture the Falklands/Malvinas Islands from the invading Argentines.

The special relationship which existed between Britain and the USA throughout the second half of the XX century, has declined since Britain joined the European Community in 1973.

From 1979 to 1990 Margaret Thatcher served as Prime Minister of Britain on the Conservative Party. During her term of office she reshaped almost every aspect of British politics, reviving the economy, reforming outdated institutions, and reinvigorating the nation's foreign policy. For her strong personality she was nicknamed the 'Iron Lady'.

The XXI century

The 2001 September 11 attacks in the United States made the US launch the War on Terror, beginning with a conflict in Afghanistan and Iraq aided by British troops. The effects of the War on Terror increased the threat of international terrorists plotting attacks against the UK. In 2005 a series of four bomb explosions struck London's public transport system. In 2007 Muslim extremists set Glasgow International Airport ablaze.

Post-Reading

A Answer the questions on the text.

1. What can you tell about the prehistoric period in the British Isles?
2. What important things did the Roman rule bring to Britain?
3. As contrasted to the Romans, how did the Anglo-Saxons influence the life in Britain?
4. Which historical period brought Britain into the mainstream of western European culture? Expand on it.
5. Do you agree that both Henry VII and Henry VIII left a profound trace in English history? Why?
6. What were the marvels of the Elizabethan era?
7. Can you enumerate some of the landmarks in the history of the Stuart Period?
8. What does Industrial Revolution imply?
9. How does the saying 'The sun never sets upon the British Empire' prove itself to be true?
10. Why do you think 'Victorian values' are so important even for modern history?

11. The XX century saw two most outstanding politicians: Winston Churchill and Margaret Thatcher. What was their role in building history?
12. How can the first decade of the XXI century be defined in terms of international politics?

B Match the words or expressions in the left column with their definitions in the right column.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. appease | a. standards of behaviour; principles of right and wrong |
| 2. conquest | b. to oppose a plan, an idea |
| 3. descendant | c. a person competing with another |
| 4. flowering of democracy | d. to reduce the intensity of somebody's feelings by satisfying their needs or demands partly or in full |
| 5. morals | e. able to fulfil one's own needs, without help from others |
| 6. rebel | f. the habit of saving money and spending it carefully |
| 7. resist | g. the action of taking possession and control of a country by force |
| 8. rival | h. a person who fights against the established government |
| 9. self-sufficient | i. a person that has another as an ancestor |
| 10. thrift | j. the full development of government by all the people of a country |

C Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space.

1. Few people realized the _____ of the discovery. **SIGNIFY**
2. Amy Johnson is famous for her _____ solo flight from Britain to Australia in 1930. **HERO**
3. After the war, Germany became one of Europe's most _____ countries. **PROSPER**
4. Some people considered the General to be the _____ of patriotic courage. **PERSON**
5. With threats and beatings the workers were _____ into leaving their unions. **TERRORIST**
6. All there was in the region was dry soil and _____ villages. **POVERTY**
7. Enemy forces were almost certainly preparing to _____. **INVASION**
8. Before the Romans came, the Gaul's Kingdom in France was _____. **EXTEND**
9. I am _____ amazed and depressed by the way the government runs the country. **CONTINUE**
10. The professor believes that Mayan Civilization was long neglected by _____. **HISTORY**

D Complete the second sentence using the words and expressions given below, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. You may need to add some words and make changes.

1. The police were unable to prevent the crowd from advancing.
The police were unable _____.
2. General Smith is in authority to give orders to the army.
The army is _____.
3. Nearly 90% of the inhabitants of this part of the city need financial help.
Nearly 90% of the inhabitants of this part of the city need to be _____.
4. The parent organization is likely to have two separate parties: the left wing and the right wing.
The parent organization is likely _____: the left wing and the right wing.
5. The deposed king was brought back to his former position on the throne.
The deposed king was _____.
6. Grandpa was telling about his navy days and how his ship exploded after hitting a mine.
Grandpa was telling about his navy days and how his ship _____.
7. The new chairman is certainly making others aware of his presence by his superior authority.
The new chairman is certainly _____.
8. Charles Macintosh invented a type of raincoat which then became known by his own name.

- Charles Macintosh _____.
9. The press started to attack the President violently.
The press _____.
10. Both Britain and Argentina state that they have a right to own the Falkland Islands.
Both Britain and Argentina _____.

give one's name to	launch	assist	blow up	split into
make oneself felt	the command	restore	lay claim to	hold back

Translate into English

1. Поражение наполеоновских войск в войне 1812 года против России положило начало крушению империи Наполеона.
2. Бюллетень «World Peace» недавно написал: «Величайшие вещи в жизни – это мир внутренний, мир внешний и мир глобальный».
3. Екатерина II, известная также как Екатерина Великая, была самой долгой женщиной-правительницей России, царствующей с 1762 года до самой смерти в 1796 году.
4. Когда в 1950 началась война, все осознали, что это – всего лишь эпизод в «холодной войне» между супердержавами.
5. Версальский договор – это мирный договор, подписанный в Версале после окончания первой мировой войны в 1918 году.
6. Австралия была вовлечена в первую мировую войну, так как была частью Британской Империи.
7. Страна пыталась использовать любой возможный шанс для реализации своих империалистических амбиций.
8. Правительство облагает налогом население своей страны для улучшения их жизненных условий.
9. Филипп боялся, как бы Эдвард не предъявил претензии на шотландский трон.
10. 20 сентября 2001 года президент Буш начал войну с терроризмом, когда он заявил: «Наша война с терроризмом начинается с Аль-Каида, но этим она не заканчивается».

Extra Exploration

A Put the following sentences into the correct order to complete 'Britain's DNA Map'.

Modern genetic science throws up some worrying questions. But it is at least producing one very valuable finding. It is showing that national and ethnic differences have very little to do with race and more to do with culture instead.

1. Then, the Romans conquered it and stayed for nearly four centuries.
2. This is why in modern times we talk about England on the one hand and the Celtic nations of Scotland, Wales and Ireland on the other.
3. And yet all these successive invasions appear to have made little difference to the modern gene pool.
4. In 1066, England was invaded again, this time by the Normans from France.
5. Moreover, it turns out that the vast majority of people in Britain and Ireland have maternal genes dating back at least 10,000 years.
6. In the next five centuries, first the Anglo-Saxons and then the Vikings arrived.
7. Research has found, for example, that around 60% of all men in southern England are directly descended from the Celts.

8. Around 700 BC, we are told, Britain was invaded by the Celts, who displaced the indigenous people.
9. The story goes that, during this time of Germanic invasions, the native Celts were all either killed or driven north and west.
10. Take the story of Britain, for instance, which can seem like one of repeated mass killings and mass migrations.

The conclusion we must draw from these findings is that history is often less bloody than we assume it to be and that earlier people in Britain were not all killed or displaced. Instead, most of them were assimilated into the newly dominant culture.

B Read the text ‘Magic Circles’ and answer the questions below.

Stonehenge is the best known and probably the most remarkable of prehistoric remains in the UK. It has stood on Salisbury Plain for about 4000 years. There have been many different theories about its original use, but there are no written records of its origins.

One theory is that it was a place from where stars and planets could be observed. It was discovered that the positions of some of the stones related to the movements of the sun and the moon, so that the stones could be used as a calendar to predict such things as eclipses, when the sun or the moon cannot be seen because the earth is passing directly between the sun and the moon, or because the moon is passing directly between the sun and the earth.

At one time people thought that Stonehenge was a Druid temple. The Druids were a Celtic religious group who were suppressed in Britain soon after the Roman Conquest. Some people believe that they were a group of priests, while others regard them as medicine-men who practiced human sacrifice and cannibalism. Because Stonehenge had existed 1000 years before the arrival of the Druids, this theory has been rejected. But it is kept alive today by a group called the ‘Most Ancient Order of Druids’ who perform mystic rites at dawn on the summer solstice. Every year, they meet at Stonehenge to greet the first midsummer sunlight as it falls on the stones and they lay out symbolic elements of fire, water, bread, salt and a rose.

Solstice is either of the two times of the year at which the sun is furthest north or south of the Equator around 21 June (summer solstice) and 22 December (winter solstice), while equinox is either of the two times of the year at which the sun crosses the Equator and day and night are of equal length around 21 March (spring equinox) and 22 September (autumn equinox).

Another interesting theory is that the great stone circle was used to store terrestrial energy, which was then generated across the country, through ‘ley lines’. Ley lines is the name given to invisible lines which link up ancient sites throughout Britain. People believe that they are mysterious channels for a special kind of power. Ley lines are international. In Ireland, they are known as ‘fairy roads’, in China they are known as *lungmei* and are believed to extend all over the Earth, and in Australia, the Aborigines make ceremonial journeys for hundreds of miles along these secret tracks.

1. Stonehenge has always been surrounded by mystery as _____.
 - a. modern methods of investigation have extended our knowledge
 - b. there are lots of theories about its original use
 - c. there are no written records
2. The word ‘eclipse’ in the text implies _____.
 - a. blocking of the light of either the sun or the moon
 - b. catastrophe
 - c. shadowing the Earth
3. Today the Druids still _____.
 - a. practice cannibalism

- b. perform rituals at Stonehenge
 - c. use Stonehenge as a temple
4. Solstice is either of the two times of the year at which the sun _____.
 a. crosses the Equator
 b. rises in the east at equinox
 c. is furthest north or south of the Equator
5. 'Ley lines' symbolize _____.
 a. celestial energy
 b. land energy
 c. elements of fire, water, bread, salt and a rose

C Fit the names of people, things and places in the text 'Legendary Britain'.

The legend of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table is well-known. Arthur is said to have been born at 1_____ in Cornwall. It is said that young Arthur pulled out the sword 2_____ from a stone, which no one except the next king could do. It was thought that 3_____ was the ideal court, famous for bravery, chivalry, romantic love and magic, which was practiced by 4_____, the wizard. Here, at a round table – round so that no one could be said to be above anyone else – sat the bravest and most noble Knights in the land: Sir Galahad, Sir Lancelot, Sir Bedivere, and others. Arthur successfully led the defence of Britain against Saxon invaders in the early VI century.

But England and Arthur began to lose power when Arthur learned about the love affair between his wife, 5_____, and his best friend, 6_____. Then Arthur began the search for the 7_____ (the wine cup used at Christ's last meal). Arthur grew strong again and he went into battle to save England from his evil cousin 8_____, whom he killed. But Arthur himself was seriously wounded in the great battle. Knowing that he was dying, he ordered Sir Bedivere to throw his sword Excalibur into a lake. The hand of the Lady of the Lake came out of the water, caught the sword, and took it under. Then three mysterious women arrived on a boat and took Arthur to his final resting place at 9_____.

It is claimed by some that many of the stories of the Arthurian legend were invented by 10_____. But it is believed by others that Arthur really existed, and Arthur and his Knights are not dead, but merely sleeping and they will return if England is ever in danger again.

- a. Guinevere
- b. Mordred
- c. Excalibur
- d. Holy Grail
- e. Merlin

- f. Camelot
- g. Geoffrey of Monmouth
- h. Avalon
- i. Tintagel Castle
- j. Sir Lancelot

D The Anglo-Saxons believed in many gods and goddesses. When people learned to divide up time into weeks and the week into seven days, they gave the days the names of their gods or celestial objects. Match the name of the week day with the corresponding proper name.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Sunday | a. Tiesco, god of darkness |
| 2. Monday | b. Freia, goddess of prosperity |
| 3. Tuesday | c. Woden, god of war |
| 4. Wednesday | d. Saturn, god of time worshipped by the ancient Romans |
| 5. Thursday | e. Sun |
| 6. Friday | f. Thor, god of thunder |

E Fill in the gaps with prepositions.

While Alfred was traveling 1_____ his country organizing resistance 2_____ the Viking invaders, he traveled 3_____ disguise. 4_____ one occasion, he stopped 5_____ a woman's house. The woman asked him to watch some cakes that she was cooking to see that they did not burn, while she went 6_____ to get some food. Alfred became lost 7_____ thought and the cakes burned. When the woman came 8_____, she shouted angrily 9_____ Alfred and sent him 10_____. Alfred never told her that he was her king.

Food for Thought and Talk

1. Which of the famous names in popular British history could you describe as most notable?
2. It is estimated that at least 600 million people today use English in everyday life – at least ten times the present population of Britain. What do you think has caused the 'expansion' of the English language?
3. Collect British historical book titles by visiting British bookstores, checking best-seller lists or websites, and looking at ads for books in magazines and newspapers. Share your findings with your classmates. Choose a title and make predictions what the book is about.

Food for Writing**Writing techniques**

A good beginning is as important as a good ending. A good beginning should make your reader want to go on with your story. A good ending will make your reader feel satisfied.

You can start your story by:

- a. describing weather, surroundings, people etc using the senses;
- b. using direct speech;
- c. asking a rhetorical question (a question which expects no answer);
- d. creating mystery or suspense;
- e. referring to your feelings or moods;
- f. addressing the reader directly.

You can end your story by:

- a. using direct speech;
- b. referring to your feelings or moods;
- c. describing people's reactions to the events developed in the main body;
- d. creating mystery or suspense;
- e. asking a rhetorical question.

Linking words

To list points	Firstly; First of all; In the first place; Secondly; Thirdly; Finally; To start with
To add more points	What is more; Furthermore; Apart from this/that; In addition (to this); Moreover; Besides (this); ... not to mention the fact that; also; too; Not only ... but ... as well; both ... and

A Watch a film on British history and write a one-page synopsis of it.

B Choose a folktale/legend from your culture. Write it out in English and explain why you think it is representative of your culture.

Snap before Nap

A King of World Renown

Perhaps England's most famous – some would say 'infamous' – monarch was King Henry VIII. King Henry is renowned for his exploits and his amazing character. However, there is much about him which the world and even English people do not know, for instance:

- he established and developed the Royal Army;
- he consolidated central government and abolished feudalism;
- he improved and developed the parliamentary system;
- he was a despot who kept within the law;
- he greatly cared for the British Isles and saw a need for unity between their peoples;
- he was a fine musician.

Most people have only heard about his bad characteristics, especially the treatment of his wives. He was desperate to get a son to seal the royal line. In the process of achieving this aim he worked his way through six wives: Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard and Catherine Parr. What happened to each one can be easily remembered by a little rhyme:

Divorced
Beheaded
Died
Divorced
Beheaded
Survived.



Henry appears to have been an arrogant self-opinionated man but he made an unforgettable mark on these islands, its peoples and naturally on his poor beheaded wives.

After Jane Seymour, the third wife of Henry VIII, died in 1537, Princess Christina of Denmark was considered as a possible bride for the English King. The German painter Hans Holbein was commissioned to paint portraits of the noble women who could become the English Queen. On 10 March 1538, Holbein arrived in Brussels to meet Christina. Christina sat for the portrait for three hours, wearing mourning clothes. Her rooms were hung with black velvet and black damask. Christina, then only sixteen years old, was less than enthused with this match and made no secret of her opposition to marrying the English King, who by this time had a reputation around Europe for his mistreatment of his wives. Being no fan of Henry VIII she said to an English ambassador, 'If I had two heads, one should be at the King of England's disposal.' Henry pursued the match until January 1539 when the attitude of the Regent made it obvious that the match would never take place. The English diplomat in Brussels supposedly advised, 'Henry should fix his most noble stomach in some other place.'

Hidden Rules of English Behaviour

Render in English an extract from ‘Watching the English’ by Kate Fox.

Очередь как волнующая драма и дань памяти по-английски

Наверно, иностранцев наши сложные неписанные правила соблюдения очереди приводят в замешательство (put sb to confusion), но для англичан они – вторая натура. Мы подчиняемся всем этим законам неосознанно. Мы весьма искусны в умении соблюдать очередь, и это признает весь мир. Правда, весь мир, отмечая этот наш талант, не делает нам комплимент. Об умении англичан соблюдать очередь люди обычно говорят с усмешкой (ironical smile), подразумевая, что только скучные, нудные, покорные (obedient), как овцы, существа могут гордиться своей способностью терпеливо стоять ровными рядами. Наши критики признают, что человек, стоящий в очереди, – это справедливый человек, но при этом говорят, что его не назовешь яркой или выразительной личностью.

А все потому, что они не присматриваются к английским очередям со всем вниманием. Это все равно, что наблюдать за муравьями или пчелами. С первого взгляда английская очередь и впрямь представляется скучной и неинтересной. Но, разглядывая английскую очередь через социологический микроскоп, вы обнаружите, что каждый стоящий в ней человек – это отдельная мини-драма, интереснейшая жизненная история, где есть все – интриги, глубокие нравственные дилеммы, благородство и альтруизм, предательство, угрызания совести (feeling of remorse).

Для меня очередь, например в билетную кассу на концерт, – это целый роман, ну если и не «Война и мир», то, во всяком случае, нечто более сдержанное и английское, скажем, «Гордость и предубеждение».

Когда погибла принцесса Диана, в числе многого другого меня особенно удивило то, как освещали ее гибель средства массовой информации. Журналисты с неизменным изумлением отмечали «неанглийскую» реакцию общественности на трагедию, говоря о «беспрецедентном выражении всенародных чувств» наряду с нелепыми заявлениями о том, что утрата контроля разума над страстями ознаменовала «коренной перелом» (radical change) в английском характере, что надменная верхняя губа (upper stiff lip) задрожала, что мы все теперь утратили хладнокровие, что прежними мы уже никогда не станем и так далее.

И как же конкретно проявлялось это «беспрецедентное выражение всенародных чувств»? Взгляните на фотографии и видеоматериалы, на которых запечатлены толпы англичан. Что делают эти люди? Стоят в очереди. Стоят в очереди, чтобы купить цветы; стоят в очереди, чтобы возложить цветы; стоят в растянувшихся на целые мили очередях, чтобы оставить запись в книгах соболезнований (condolence); часами стоят в очередях на автобусы и поезда, чтобы проехать на похороны; всю ночь стоят в очереди, чтобы занять удобное место, откуда можно наблюдать за процессией; стоят в очередях, чтобы купить еще цветов, напитки, флаги, газеты; часами терпеливо стоят вдоль дорог, ожидая, когда проедет кортеж; затем опять выстраиваются в очереди на автобусы, метро и поезда. Стоят ровными рядами – спокойно, дисциплинированно, с достоинством.

Конечно, были и слезы. Но мы не рыдали в голос, не завывали (wail), не рвали на себе одежду, не посыпали голову пеплом. Посмотрите видеоматериалы. Вы услышите, как кто-то один или два раза тихо всхлипнул (sob), когда катафалк выехал из дворцовых ворот, но плач тут же прекратился, поскольку это считалось неподобающим (indecorous). Все наблюдали за процессией в молчании. На следующий день после гибели Дианы некоторые англичане принесли к ее дому цветы. Это было подобающе (proper), поэтому все последующие посетители тоже приносили цветы. После похорон несколько человек стали бросать цветы вслед проезжающему катафалку, и опять все остальные последовали их примеру. Разумеется, никто не бросал цветы под ноги лошадям, везущим гроб (coffin) с

Дианой: при всей беспрецедентности нашей неанглийской реакции мы понимали, что нельзя пугать лошадей.

Итак, были слезы и цветы – в общем-то, абсолютно нормальная реакция на тяжелую утрату или похороны. В остальном англичане почтили память Дианы в самом что ни на есть английском стиле, делая то, что у нас получается лучше всего, – стоя в очередях.

UNIT 3

National Identity

Pre-Reading

A Word Bank

1. **adopt** (v) – признавать в качестве, принять; **to adopt a person as an heir** – признать кого-л. своим наследником; **to adopt as the national symbol** – признать (принять) в качестве национального символа
2. **apply** (v) – подавать заявление; **to apply for a job (citizenship)** – подавать заявление о приеме на работу (о гражданстве); **application** (n) – заявление, заявка; **written application** – письменное заявление; **application form** – бланк; **fill in the application form** – заполнить бланк; **to submit an application** – подать заявление; **to reject an application** – отклонить заявление; **applicant** (n) – заявитель; тот, кто подает заявление; **an applicant for the position** – претендент на должность
3. **born-and-bred** – коренной; **born-and-bred English citizens** – коренные англичане
4. **dominate** (v) – преобладать, доминировать e.g. The party dominates the country's parliament. **dominant** (adj) – основной, доминирующий; **dominant idea** – главная идея; **dominant factor** – доминирующий фактор; **dominance** (n) – господство, преобладание; **political (economic, cultural) dominance** – политическое (экономическое, культурное) превосходство
5. **encourage** (v) – одобрять, вселять мужество, воодушевлять; **to encourage sb to do sth; to encourage sb in sth**; Ant. discourage; **encouragement** (n) – одобрение, воодушевление, поощрение; **words of encouragement** – слова одобрения; **encouraging** (adj) – вдохновляющий, поощряющий; **encouraging results** – стимулирующие результаты
6. **found** (v) – закладывать, основывать, учреждать; **to found a building** – закладывать здание; **to found a memorial** – заложить памятник; **to found an association (a company)** – учредить ассоциацию (компанию); **founder** (n) – основатель, учредитель; **founding member** – член-основатель
7. **identity** (n) – отличительные черты, особенности, самобытность; **national identity** – национальная самобытность; **cultural identity** – самобытность культуры
8. **immigrate** (v) – иммигрировать e.g. His parents immigrated from Russia before he was born. **immigrant** (n) – иммигрант e.g. There was a new wave of immigrants from the Middle East; **immigration** (n) – иммиграция; **emigrate** (v) – эмигрировать e.g. He emigrated to Australia as a young man. **emigrant** (n) – эмигрант; **emigration** (n) – эмиграция
9. **origin** (n) – происхождение; **of Scottish (unknown, noble, divine) origin** – шотландского (неизвестного, благородного, божественного) происхождения; **original** (adj) – первоначальный, исконный; **the original inhabitants of the country** – исконные жители страны; **originally** (adv) – по происхождению e.g. My father came from that country originally.
10. **race** (n) – раса, племя, народ; **race conflict** – расовый конфликт; **the human race** – человечество; **racial** (adj) – расовый, национальный; **racial minorities** – национальные меньшинства; **racial discrimination** – расовая дискриминация; **racial prejudice** – расовые предрассудки; **racism** (n) – расизм; **racist** (n) – расист

B Cultural Awareness

Each country in Britain has its own patron saint and floral emblem. Match the pictures 1-4 with the names of the countries a-d.



1



2



3



4

a Scotland – St Andrew – the Thistle and the Scottish Bluebell

The national flower of Scotland is the thistle, a prickly-leaved purple flower which was first used in the XV century as a symbol of defence. Legend has it that an army from Norway, intent on conquering the Scots landed at the coast at night to surprise the sleeping Scots. In order to move more stealthily under the cover of darkness the Norsemen removed their footwear. One of them unfortunately stood on one of these little ‘defenders’ and shrieked out in pain, alerting the Scots of the advancing army. Needless to say the Scots won the day. The Scottish Bluebell, often occurring in a traditional Scottish folk song, is also seen as the flower of Scotland. Saint Andrew’s day is 30 November which is Scotland’s National Day.

b Northern Ireland – St Patrick – the Shamrock

The national flower of Northern Ireland is the shamrock, a three-leaved plant similar to clover. An Irish tale tells of how Saint Patrick used the three-leaved shamrock to explain the Trinity. He used it in his sermons to represent how the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit could all exist as separate elements of the same entity. His followers adopted the custom of wearing a shamrock on his feast day, 17 March.

c England – St George – the Rose

The rose is the national flower of England. The usage dates from the reign of Henry VII who introduced the Tudor rose. It is a combination of a red rose, representing the Royal House of Lancaster and a white rose, representing the Royal House of York, as a symbol of unity after the English civil wars of the XV century called the Wars of the Roses. Traditionally Saint George’s Day is celebrated on 23 April.

d Wales – St David – the Daffodil and the Leek

The national flower of Wales is the daffodil, which is traditionally worn on Saint David’s Day, 1 March. The vegetable called leek is also considered to be a traditional emblem of Wales. There are many explanations of how the leek came to be adopted as the national emblem of Wales. One is that St David advised the Welsh, on the eve of a battle with the Saxons, to wear leeks in their caps to distinguish friend from foe.

C Work in teams and answer the following questions.

1. Do you have any floral emblems in your country?
2. Can you remember the name of a patron saint in your culture and tell his story?
3. What do you know about the flag and the national anthem of your country?

Reading

*An Englishman's home is his castle
All Scots have a sense of humour because it's a free gift
The Irish are a fair people; they never speak well of one another
For a Welshman his sword's honour is its idleness*

The Four Nations

People often refer to Britain by another name. They call it England. But this is very annoying for people who live in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The unification of these states was a gradual process that took several hundred years. It was completed in 1800 when the Irish Parliament was joined with the Parliament of England, Scotland and Wales in Westminster. However, in 1922 most of Ireland became a separate state. Yet, people from England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are all British. At one time the four nations inhabiting the British Isles were different from each other in almost any aspect of life: they were different racially; they spoke different languages; they tended to have different economic, social and legal systems.

Language

The people in Ireland, Wales and Highland Scotland belonged to the Celtic race; those in England and Lowland Scotland were mainly of Germanic origin. This difference was reflected in the languages they spoke. People in the Celtic areas spoke Celtic languages: Irish Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic and Welsh. People in the Germanic areas spoke Germanic dialects including the one that has developed into Modern English from Anglo-Saxon. English is the official language of the UK, but Irish Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic and Welsh are not only spoken but also officially encouraged and taught at schools.

The Dominance of England

Although there is only one government for the whole of Britain, and the people have the same passport regardless of where they live, some aspects of government are sometimes organized differently in the four parts of the United Kingdom. However, it cannot be denied that the dominant culture of Britain today is specifically English. The system of politics used in all four nations is of English origin; the language used by all four nations is English; most aspects of everyday life are organized according to English custom and practice. The supply of money in Britain is controlled by the Bank of England (there is no such thing as a Bank of Britain). The present Queen of the country is universally known as Elizabeth II, though Scotland and Ireland have never had an Elizabeth I. Newspapers and television news talk about Anglo-American relations to refer to relations between the government of Britain and the USA and not just England and the USA.

Multiracial Britain

There have been many waves of immigration into Britain and movement within the UK when many people from Scotland, Wales and Ireland migrated to England. The same holds true for the further millions of British citizens whose family origins lie outside the British Isles altogether. The waves of foreigners of Caribbean or Asian origin, from its ex-colonies like Bangladesh, Pakistan, India and others, influxes of refugees from the troubled corners of the globe such as Bosnia, Somalia, eastern Turkey to Britain, have made the UK a highly cosmopolitan country. A great number of them have applied for British citizenship and made Britain their second home. Nowadays the policy is to encourage these immigrant communities to continue speaking their own languages by teaching these languages in schools and providing native language newspapers, magazines, TV and radio programmes for immigrants, as well as English. There are certainly problems of racial tension, racial discrimination and racial prejudice in Britain today. But on the other hand, British culture is being enriched through its contact with other cultures. As a consequence, the born-and-bred British are becoming more adventurous in their cooking and eating habits. Chinese, Indian and Pakistani restaurants are very popular. The pop music scene is also changing due to influential West Indian reggae music.

National Symbols

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland uses as its national flag the royal banner known as the Union Flag or, popularly, Union Jack. It has been used as the British flag since 1603, when Scotland and England were united. The term Union Jack comes from the written name of James I of England. The Latin form of the name James is Jacobus and the British version of Jacobus is Jack. It consists of the red upright cross of St George, the white diagonal cross of St Andrew and the red diagonal cross of St Patrick, representing England, Scotland and Ireland respectively. Wales is not represented in the Union Flag by St David, as at the time the flag was designed Wales was part of the Kingdom of England. Wales has its own flag called the Welsh Dragon.



The Union Jack



The Welsh Dragon

Colours typically worn by sports teams of different nations are: white for England, red for Wales, blue for Scotland and green for Ireland.

The National Anthem of Great Britain is 'God Save the Queen'. It originated as a patriotic song and was first performed in 1745. It became known as the National Anthem from the beginning of the XIX century. On official occasions the first verse is sung. The National Anthem is played whenever the Queen makes a public appearance and is played by the BBC every night before closedown:

*God save our gracious Queen!
Long live our noble Queen!
God save the Queen!
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen!*

The Great Seal of the Realm or the Great Seal of the United Kingdom is a seal that is used to symbolize the Sovereign's approval of important state documents. It is the symbol of the sovereign's role as Head of State. The Great Seal for each monarch is inscribed with the monarch's names and titles on both sides of the seal. The seal meant that the monarch did not need to sign every official document in person. When centuries ago, very few people could read or write the Seal provided a pictorial expression of Royal approval which all could understand.

When the Great Seal was designed and issued in 2000, the first consideration was whether or not to continue the 1000-year tradition of depicting the monarch enthroned on one side and on horseback on the other. Since the Queen no longer attends important state ceremonies on horseback, it was decided to use the Royal Coat of Arms instead of the equestrian portrait.

The Royal Coat of Arms of the UK is the official Coat of Arms of the British monarch, currently Queen Elizabeth II. The main element of the Royal Coat of Arms is the shield with three gold lions on a red background, symbolizing England; a red lion on a gold field for Scotland and the gold harp on a blue field for Ireland. Surmounted by the Royal Crown, the shield is supported by the English Lion on the left and by the Unicorn of Scotland on the right. The Unicorn is chained because in medieval times a free unicorn was considered a very dangerous beast. The national flowers – rose, thistle and shamrock – are displayed beneath the

shield. The Coat of Arms features both the motto of the British Monarchs 'Dieu et mon droit' (God and my right) and the motto of the Order of the Garter 'Honi soit qui mal pense' ('Shame to him who evil thinks'). The Royal Coat of Arms we see today comes from Richard the Lionheart. The three lions on his shield would immediately identify him in the midst of battle. The Royal Coat of Arms is used on coins, in churches, on public buildings. The Coats of Arms of other members of the Royal Family have some differences to identify them. In Scotland, the Queen has a separate version of the Royal Coat of Arms, a variant of which is used by the Scotland Office.

The Order of the Garter was founded by King Edward III around the time of his claim to the French throne. The foundation year is usually presumed to be 1348. The Order of the Garter is the oldest and most prestigious order of knighthood in the United Kingdom. Various legends account for the origin of the Order. The most popular legend involves the Countess of Salisbury. While she was dancing at a court ball at Calais with King Edward, her garter is said to have slipped from her leg. When the bystanders sniggered, the King picked it up and returned it to her. According to another legend, King Richard I was inspired in the XII century by St George the Martyr while fighting in the Crusades to tie garters around the legs of his knights, who subsequently won the battle. King Edward supposedly recalled the event in the XIV century when he founded the Order.

Stereotypes of National Character

As a multi-national state the UK has no single national costume. However, different countries within the United Kingdom have national costumes or at least are associated with styles of dress. Scotland has the kilt, Tam o'shanter and tartan clothing usually displayed at Scottish festivals and accompanied by bagpipe music. A traditional Welsh costume with Welsh hat is worn by some women during Eisteddfod. In England certain military uniforms such as the Beefeater or the Queen's Guard are considered to be symbolic of Englishness, though they are not official national costumes. Morris dancers or the costumes for the traditional English May dance are sometimes cited as examples of traditional English costume, but are only worn by participants in those events.

The sending and receiving of greeting cards is an established tradition in the UK, with card sending or card display in the home being an important part of British culture.

The common naming custom throughout the United Kingdom is for everyone to have a given name (a forename, still often referred to as a Christian or first name), followed by a family name (surname or last name). Since the XIX century middle names have become very common and are often taken from the name of a family ancestor.

Most surnames of British origin fall into several types:

- Occupations – Smith, Cook, Carpenter, Archer, Woodman, Knight;
- Personal characteristics – Short, Brown, Black, Whitehead, Young, Long, White;
- Geographical features – Bridge, Camp, Hill, Bush, Lake, Wood, Forest;
- Place names – Burton, Leighton, Hamilton, Sutton, Flint, Laughton;
- Patronymics or ancestral, often from a person's given name or clan name – Richardson, Williams, Jackson, Wilson; MacDonald, McCartney (for those of Scottish origin with 'Mac' or 'Mc' Scottish Gaelic for son); or O'Connor, O'Donnell (for those of Irish origin with 'O' being the Irish word for grandson).

Currently the UK has no single official national day, although the Queen's Official Birthday is used for this purpose in some contexts as a celebration of Britishness.

How do British people think of themselves as individuals? What sort of person does he or she like to think of himself or herself as? It's difficult to generalize. But if there is one personal quality which most British people cling to above all others, it is a sense of humour. Perhaps, the worst shame for all of them would be to be regarded as a person with no sense of humour.

How do other people think of British people as a whole? Today's Englishman drives from work in his German car to an Irish pub to have a pint or two of Belgian beer. On coming

home he has Indian curry or Turkish kebab for supper, then dives into a Swedish sofa and watches an American show on a Japanese TV. And yet he is suspicious of everything foreign.

Attitudes and Membership

Most of the British live in towns and cities. But they have an idealized vision of the countryside. To them, the countryside means peace and quiet, beauty, good health and no crime. The aim of an officially recognized charity, the National Trust, is to preserve as much of Britain's countryside and as many of its historic buildings as possible for the nation whose reverence for both the countryside and the past is strong. There is even a law that does not allow the government to take over any of its land without the approval of Parliament. The Family Planning Association is another organization which started its work without any government involvement. Not until the establishment of the National Health Service in 1948, did the British government involve itself in such matters as giving advice and help to young couples regarding birth control. A further example of 'self-help' is the Consumers' Association which protects the consumers' rights.

It is said that the British treat their animals as people. It is true. They even employ them. Cats are employed at British Railway. Their job is to catch mice. Their pay (tax free) is food, and they also get free medical treatment (without deductions from their salary). Cruelty to animals of any kind is a criminal offence. Such offences are investigated and acted upon by a well-known charity, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA).

The UK is one of the founding members of the United Nations (UN), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the European Union (EU), and the Council of Europe (CE). Britain is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Perhaps the most historically significant international organization the United Kingdom belongs to is the Commonwealth.

Many countries all over the world were once ruled by Britain. All of them were included into the British Empire and were its colonies. India, Pakistan, Ceylon, for example, were among them. These countries are independent states now. In 1949 Britain and the former colonies founded the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth includes many countries such as Ireland, Burma, the Sudan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and many others. The Queen of Great Britain is the Head of the Commonwealth and the Queen of Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Post-Reading

A Answer the questions on the text.

1. How long did the process of unification of the four states last? When and how was it completed?
2. What was characteristic of the four nations in past?
3. How can the dominance of England be accounted for?
4. Why can't Britain be called a mono-national country?
5. What is the government's policy concerning immigrants today?
6. What do the crosses in the Union Jack represent?
7. How does the flag reflect the unity of all the four nations living in the British Isles?
8. What do you know about the floral emblems of each country?
9. What are the royal emblems of the parts of the UK pictured on the Royal Coat of Arms?
10. What do you know about the Order of Garter? What legend is connected with it?
11. What signs of national identity can you think of?
12. What is the aim of the National Trust?
13. What organizations helping people or protecting their rights do you know?
14. What international organizations is the UK a member of?

B Match the words or expressions in the left column with their definitions in the right column.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. at one time | a. the act of joining people together |
| 2. community | b. formerly |
| 3. diagonal | c. any of the original members of a society or an organization |
| 4. discrimination | d. a group of people who have the same interests, religion, race etc |
| 5. enrich | e. a straight line joining two sides of something at an angle |
| 6. feast day | f. to improve the quality or value of something |
| 7. founding member | g. a person with the highest power in a country |
| 8. identity | h. who somebody is |
| 9. sovereign | i. treating a person or group worse than others |
| 10. unification | j. a religious festival celebrated as a happy occasion |

C Match the two halves to form a new word.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. up | a. stander |
| 2. horse | b. mount |
| 3. knight | c. name |
| 4. by | d. right |
| 5. bag | e. colony |
| 6. stereo | f. corn |
| 7. sur | g. type |
| 8. close | h. name |
| 9. common | i. pipe |
| 10. country | j. hood |
| 11. uni | k. back |
| 12. ex- | l. side |
| 13. fore | m. down |
| 14. sur | n. wealth |

D Use the correct form of the words in C to complete the given sentences.

1. The Russian for CIS, the _____ of Independent States is SNG, *Sodruzhestvo Nezavisimykh Gosudarstv*.
2. You're listening to Radio SBC. Before _____, here is Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata.
3. The roof was _____ by two strange chimneys.
4. Is it necessary for women in England to share their husband's _____?
5. The word _____ is a synonym to vertical.
6. He knows the Queen well and is on first name terms with many members of the Royal Family giving their _____.
7. He was awarded a _____ for his services to the UK.
8. A _____ is a legendary animal in European folklore symbolizing purity and grace.
9. My son-in-law plays the _____ in an Austrian band.
10. We have to act now to save the _____ for future generations.
11. Police interviewed several _____ after the accident.
12. He pretended to be asleep for the entire two-hour ride on _____.
13. She rejects the feminine _____ that women find their true satisfaction in being mothers.
14. EU offers tax-free exports for Pacific _____.

Translate into English

1. Доминирующей культурой является культура основной социальной группы, но не обязательно культура большинства (хотя это часто происходит).
2. В конце вечера Джеймс, известный своей благовоспитанностью, поблагодарил всех, кто вдохновлял и поддерживал его в работе.
3. Страна готовилась принять большие потоки беженцев из горячих точек земного шара.
4. Газета обсуждает проблемы последней волны еврейской иммиграции из бывшего Советского Союза.
5. Эту часть общества нужно защитить от расовых предрассудков.
6. Несколько благотворительных организаций послали помощь жертвам наводнения.
7. Мы не стремимся сохранить нашу страну как музей. Мы просто не хотим, чтоб ее красота и разнообразие были уничтожены.
8. По официальным поводам члены-основатели клуба приглашались в качестве почетных гостей.
9. Думаешь ли ты, что опасно судить о нации по существующим стереотипам национального характера?
10. Защитники прав потребителей считают крайне необходимым, чтобы срок годности был отмечен на продуктах.

Extra Exploration

A Put the following sentences into the correct order to complete the paragraph.

In the group of islands lying off the north-west European coast ...

1. Historically, it has also been the richest and most powerful.
2. Many of these people feel British
3. is never short of supporters
4. which are often referred to as 'the four nations'.
5. For both these reasons,
6. whose roots lie in the Caribbean or in southern Asia.
7. That is why the Pakistani or Indian cricket team,
8. there are four recognized countries
9. There are also millions of other people in England
10. or the Irish football team
11. England is by far the largest of these countries.
12. many Scottish, Irish, and Welsh people live in England.
13. but they do not feel especially English.
- ... when they are playing in England.

B Fill in the gaps in this text with words and phrases from the list below.

Research on living arrangements in the XXI century Britain reveals a striking 1____. For the first time in more than a century, the majority of men aged 20-24 now live at home with their parents. Even on their thirtieth birthday, almost one in five continues 2____. The figures for young women are lower, but are also rising. These figures may not in themselves seem extraordinary. But it is the fact that they represent a 50%-increase since 1990 which is 3____. It seems strange that in this age of supposedly weak family ties, more twenty-somethings are choosing not to 4_____.

The answer to this 5_____ is partly economic. More young adults are in full-time education. They have to pay fees, can't earn a regular wage, and so can't afford to set up their own home.

But some observers argue that the increase is too sharp to 6_____ by economics alone. They believe it results from paranoid parenting. The popular wisdom is that Britain is more dangerous than it 7_____. The same people who, when they were young, went out and found their own friends, decided for themselves where to study, accepted little help from their parents, and even 8_____ are now micro-managing their adolescent children's lives. They don't believe their kids could possibly cope in the 9_____ by themselves. University Open Days are an example. In the 1980s, almost no 10_____ students were accompanied by their parents. These days, almost all are.

puzzle
trend
be explained
used to be
to do so

prospective
fly the family nest
hitchhiked across Europe
raising eyebrows
big wide world

C Use the correct form of one of the verbs below.

Every year, tens of thousands of people 1_____ for British citizenship. However, 2_____ that citizenship was being treated too lightly, the British government 3_____ a number of changes in the last decade or so. One is that you have to 4_____ a test of the English language. Another is that, instead of getting it through the post, you now 5_____ your citizenship at a semi-public ceremony.

And since 2005, applicants 6_____ an extra hurdle to jump. They have to 7_____ a test about life in Britain. The test is based on an official book called 'Life in the UK' and the pass mark is 75%. It's a tough test. Before its launch, it was revealed that most groups of born-and-bred British citizens, including teachers, were unable to 8_____ the pass mark. In response to complaints about this, the government said it's a test of knowledge of the set book. At least this last requirement 9_____ that all new British citizens are capable of cramming for exams! Perhaps it's a sneaky way of 10_____ standards of exam performance in the country!

achieve **apply** **concern** **ensure** **have**
pass **raise** **receive** **sit** **introduce**

D Match each organization in the box with its description below.

RSPCA	The National Trust
The Ramblers' Association	Neighbourhood Watch
Family Planning Association	Consumers' Association

1. an organization of people who like walking in the countryside
2. an organization of people to fight local crime
3. an organization which helps to preserve the countryside
4. a self-help organization of people investigating and exposing faulty goods and services
5. an organization which looks after the wellbeing of animals
6. an organization for assisting young couples

Food for Thought and Talk

1. Are people inhabiting different regions of your country different from each other in any aspect?
2. What is the stereotype for different nationalities living on the British Isles? What is the stereotype for your nationality? Do you believe in stereotypes?
3. Do you think that various associations and organizations (like the National Trust, the Consumers' Association etc) can improve or benefit people's lives?

Food for Writing

Writing techniques

Summarizing involves expressing the ideas of another in your own words, usually in a shorter form, including only the key ideas and the main points that are worth noting.

At the same time, however, a summary should faithfully represent the standpoint and emphasis of the original source, while remaining neutral and impartial in tone.

Here are some tips of how to summarize a piece of writing:

- a. read the text to be summarized at least twice;
- b. identify the main sentence of every paragraph (it is usually the first sentence);
- c. look for key points or any important distinction which form the framework of the ideas;
- d. chain those ideas and express the key points or distinctions in your own words.

Linking words

To express cause	because (of); owing to/due to (the fact that); on the grounds that; since; as; in view of; for this reason; now that
To express effect	thus; therefore; so; consequently; as a result; as a consequence

A Make a one-page summary of 'National Identity' Reading passage.

B Choose any ethnic group living in Britain to research on-line and answer these questions in writing.

1. Where do they live?
2. How many of them live there?
3. Do they observe any festivals there?
4. Do they have any native-language newspapers there?
5. Are there special schools for them?
6. What kind of websites are there for this group?
7. What are the citizenship requirements for them?
8. Do they experience discrimination?
9. Do you think they are endangered to lose their national identity values soon?
10. Do you feel positive or negative to this problem?

Snap before Nap

Auld Lang Syne

Commemorating the birthday of the XVIII-century Scottish poet Robert Burns, Burns' Night is a festival celebrated on 25 January, wherever Scots gather together. During the Night, there are a lot of patriotic and sentimental speeches, Scottish dancing and performances of Burns' poems.

First commemorated by the 'Burns Clubs' soon after the poet's death, the evening begins with traditional food, often with a menu written in the poet's Scots dialect and sometimes in rhyme. This may include such delicacies as sheep's head broth, dried cod with horseradish and egg sauce, smoked haddock but the pride of place goes to the haggis (sheep's heart, lungs and liver boiled up in a sheep's stomach). Traditionally the haggis is often accompanied by mashed potatoes or turnips. Although the haggis neither sounds nor looks appetizing, most people brave enough to try it agree that it is extremely tasty. The meal ends with everybody linking arms and singing the most famous of their songs 'Auld Lang Syne', which literally means old long since or long ago.

Auld lang syne

Traditional

Should auld ac - quain - tance be for - got, and ne - ver brought to
mind? Should auld ac - quain - tance be for - got, and days of auld lang
syne? For auld lang syne my dear, for auld lang syne. We'll
drink a cup of kind - ness yet, for days of auld lang syne.

And here's a hand, my trusty friend,
And give a hand of thine,
We'll drink a cup of kindness yet,
For days of auld lang syne.

Hidden Rules of English Behaviour

Render in English an extract from ‘Watching the English’ by Kate Fox.

Порядок обмена любезностями

Джереми Паксман, современный британский телеведущий, не может понять, почему «блондинка средних лет», с которой он случайно столкнулся, обратилась к нему со следующими словами: «Холодно сегодня, правда?» Он объяснил ее «глупое поведение» присущей только англичанам «способностью высказывать бесконечное удивление погодой». На самом деле «Холодно сегодня, правда?» и прочие подобные фразы – это у англичан заменитель (substitute) выражения: «Я хотел бы пообщаться с вами, давайте поговорим!» – или, если угодно, просто еще одна форма приветствия. Бедная женщина всего лишь пыталась завязать разговор с мистером Паксманом. По правилам ведения разговора о погоде Паксману всего лишь требовалось сказать: «Мм, да, и впрямь холодновато, вы не находите?» – или нечто столь же бессмысленное, что означало бы: «Да, давайте пообщаемся, я готов вас поприветствовать». Вовсе не дав ответа, Паксман нарушил этикет. Его молчание могло быть воспринято как довольно оскорбительное (insulting) заявление: «Нет, я не стану обмениваться с вами приветствием».

Прежде у нас был еще один вариант приглашения к разговору, по крайней мере для некоторых ситуаций, но теперь фраза «How do you do?», требовавшая в ответ, как это ни нелепо, повторения этого же самого вопроса «How do you do?», считается архаизмом и больше не используется в качестве универсального стандартного приветствия. Фразу «Чудесный день, вы не находите?» следует рассматривать в том же ключе и не понимать буквально. «Как поживаете?» – это вовсе не вопрос о здоровье и благополучии, и «Чудесный день, вы не находите?» – отнюдь не вопрос о погоде.

Комментарии о погоде формулируются в форме вопроса (или произносятся с вопросительной интонацией) потому, что они требуют ответа, но суть (essence) их – не содержание (content), а общение. Любая вопросительная реплика о погоде призвана инициировать этот процесс, и в качестве ответа достаточно пробормотать что-нибудь типа «Да, в самом деле».

Разговор о погоде, хоть это и не всегда заметно, имеет характерную структуру, четкий ритмический рисунок, по которому понятно, что данный диалог – «ритуал», исполняемый по определенному сценарию в соответствии с неписанными, но всеми признанными правилами.

Очень важно знать, в какой ситуации можно заводить разговор о погоде. Некоторые утверждают, что англичане говорят о погоде постоянно, что вся нация помешана на этой теме, но данное замечание ошибочно. В действительности реплики о погоде уместны в трех случаях:

- когда вы приветствуете собеседника;
- когда нужно приступить к разговору на определенную тему;
- когда беседа стопорится и наступает неловкое (awkward) молчание.

Подобные ситуации случаются довольно часто, отсюда и впечатление, что англичане ни о чем другом не говорят. Я не утверждаю, что до самой погоды нам нет никакого дела (have nothing to do). Если бы погода в нашей стране не была столь неустойчива, мы нашли бы другое средство передачи информации светского характера. Но будучи переменчивой и непредсказуемой (unpredictable), английская погода является очень удобным посредником при социальном взаимодействии.

Если сами мы только и делаем, что ругаем (scold) свою погоду, то иностранцам недозволено ее критиковать. В этом смысле мы относимся к своей погоде как к члену семьи: можно сколько угодно выражать недовольство поведением собственных детей или

родителей, но малейший намек на осуждение (censure) со стороны постороннего (stranger) считается неприемлемым и расценивается как невоспитанность (ill-breeding).

Unit 4

Religion

Pre-Reading

A Word Bank

- 1. adhere** (v) – быть сторонником, приверженцем; **to adhere to teachings** – быть последователем учения; **adherent** (n) – приверженец, сторонник; **adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church** – адепты греческой ортодоксальной церкви
- 2. excommunicate** (v) – отлучать от церкви; **excommunication** (n) – отлучение от церкви; **greater (major) excommunication** – полное отлучение, анафема; **lesser (minor) excommunication** – неполное отлучение
- 3. holy** (adj) – святой, священный; Syn. **sacred**; **holy water** – святая вода; **holy oil** – миро; **Holy City** – священный город (Иерусалим, Рим); **Holy Land** – святая земля (Палестина); **Holy Trinity** – святая троица; **Holy Grail** – чаша Грааля; **Holy Bible** – священное писание
- 4. pilgrim** (n) – пилигрим, паломник e.g. There were many pilgrims visiting the holy shrine. **Pilgrim Fathers** – отцы-пилигримы; **pilgrimage** (n) – паломничество; **to go on a pilgrimage (make a pilgrimage)** – совершать паломничество; **a place of pilgrimage** – место паломничества
- 5. pray** (v) – молиться e.g. Martha prayed to God for help. He prayed that his sight might be restored. **hope and pray** – надеяться и молиться; **prayer** (n) – молитва; **to say one's prayers** – читать молитву; **the Lord's Prayer** – Отче наш; **priest** (n) – священник, священнослужитель; **Like priest, like people** – каков поп, таков и приход
- 6. religion** (n) – религия, религиозное учение; **Christian/Buddhist/Jewish/Muslim religion**; **religious** (adj) – относящийся к религии, религиозный, верующий; **religious beliefs** – религиозные представления; **religious leader** – религиозный лидер; **religious freedom** – свобода религии
- 7. saint** (n) Abbr. St or St. – святой, праведник e.g. Statues of saints lined the walls of the church. **saint's day** – праздник, день святого; **sb's saint day** – чьи-л. именины
- 8. secular** (adj) – светский, мирской, нецерковный; **secular education** – светское образование; **secular society** – светское (нецерковное) общество
- 9. spirit** (n) – душа, дух; **the Holy Spirit** – святой дух; **evil spirit** – бес; **spiritual** (adj) – духовный, церковный; **spiritual peers** – духовные лорды; **spiritual values** – духовные ценности e.g. The Dalai Lama is the exiled spiritual leader of Tibet. **spiritual** (n) – спиричуэл, негритянский духовный гимн
- 10. theology** (n) – теология, богословие e.g. He studied theology at University. **theologian** (n) – богослов; **theological** (adj) – теологический, богословский; **theological college (seminary, debate, training)**

B Language Awareness

What is religion? There are many definitions for the term *religion* in common usage. We define it broadly here in order to include the greatest numbers of belief systems. Religion is any specific system of belief about deity, often involving rituals, a code of ethics, and a philosophy of life. The word is borrowed into the English language from Latin *religio*.

In the box below there are words relating to religion. Complete the sentences using one of them. The number of the letters is given. There are several extra words that you do not need to use.

agnostic	atheist	belief	deism	devout	faith	holy
pilgrimage	theology	prayer	religious	secular	spiritual	pious

1. Christianity as a system of _____ became more popular in the Western world.
2. She likes to keep an open mind in religious matters and believes it is impossible to be certain whether God exists or not. So she refers to herself as a/an _____.
3. Clare's mother is a/an _____ Catholic who would never miss a Sunday mass.
4. The Dalai Lama is the exiled _____ leader of the Tibetan people.
5. Jerusalem is a/an _____ city for Jews, Christians and Muslims.
6. The ensemble played a mix of religious and _____ music.
7. His research at college was _____, namely, the comparison of Eastern and Western religious ideas.

C Religious Awareness

Fill in the blanks with prepositions in the text 'When a King and a Pope Quarreled'.

In 1525 King Henry VIII decided to divorce his queen, Catherine of Aragon who, 1 _____ the age of forty, was five years older than Henry. Also, she had only given him a daughter, and Henry wanted a son. He fell 2 _____ love 3 _____ Anne Boleyn who was younger, but when Henry asked the Pope 4 _____ permission to divorce Catherine, he refused. Henry was so angry 5 _____ the Pope that he ended all contact 6 _____ England and Rome, divorced Catherine of Aragon 7 _____ the Pope's permission and married Anne Boleyn. In 1534 Parliament named Henry Head of the Church of England. This was the beginning of the Anglican Church. This quarrel 8 _____ Rome was political, not religious. The Anglican Church did not start as a Protestant Church and Henry certainly did not regard himself as a Protestant. 9 _____ fact, the Pope had given Henry the title of Defender of the Faith in 1521 10 _____ words he wrote attacking Martin Luther, the German Protestant. However the Protestant movement was growing very strong 11 _____ this time. When Henry quarreled 12 _____ Rome and ordered the Bible to be translated 13 _____ English, the way was open 14 _____ Protestantism to spread in England. 15 _____ the next years many people changed 16 _____ this new religion.

In 1553 Mary, Henry's daughter 17 _____ Catherine of Aragon, became Queen of England. Because she was a Roman Catholic, the country re-entered the Roman Church. While Mary was Queen, many Protestants were burned 18 _____ the stake 19 _____ their beliefs. She also put her non-Roman Catholic sister, Elizabeth (the daughter of Henry and Anne Boleyn), 20 _____ prison in the Tower of London. Protestants were glad when Mary died in 1558 and Elizabeth became Queen. Elizabeth also became Head of the Anglican Church, like her father, and Roman Catholicism was never again the established religion in England.

D English Illuminated Manuscripts

Medieval English bibles were highly decorated works of art. After St Augustine of Canterbury Christianized England near the end of the VI century, English monks became famous for developing fantastic illuminated manuscripts. British monks had a distinctive writing style called 'Insular Script' that was adorned by heavy use of paint and gold leaf to illustrate religious literature. A surviving example is the Lindisfarne Gospels, created in Northumbria in the early VIII century, which is now housed in the British Library.



The Lindisfarne Gospels is a Christian manuscript, containing the gospels of Matthew, Luke, Mark, and John and the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. The manuscript was used for ceremonial purposes to promote and celebrate the Christian religion and the word of God.

Reading

All religions must be tolerated for every man gets to heaven his own way

Historical Glimpse

Throughout British history religion has been closely connected with kings, queens and politics. England was a Roman Catholic country until 1534. The various Christian denominations in Britain are the result of the various *-isms* – Anglicanism, Presbyterianism, Protestantism, Puritanism, Calvinism etc that divided the Church. It is possible to make a very general distinction on a geographical basis. The Church of England, or the Anglican Church is still the established church in England, and the British monarch, at present Queen Elizabeth II, has the constitutional title of Supreme Governor of the Church. In Scotland the Presbyterian Church, called the kirk, is the established church and it is completely separate from the Church of England. The Presbyterian Church is based on a strict form of Protestantism which was taught by the French reformer, Calvin, and brought to Scotland by John Knox. The Methodists and Baptists are particularly strong in Wales. Though there is complete religious freedom in Britain today, there is still tension between Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland, where religion is still caught up with politics.

Obviously, there are large minority groups adhering to other Christian teachings in each country. There are also large Jewish communities, while immigrants from India, Pakistan and the Middle East have also introduced Eastern religions. Indeed, it is now estimated that there are more practicing Muslims than members of any Christian faith in Britain.

A Tale of Canterbury

Canterbury is a town in Kent. First and foremost it is famous as the religious capital of England because its cathedral is the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury who is the religious Head of the Church of England. From the XII to the XV centuries, it was a place of pilgrimage. Thousands of people came to pray at the shrine of a former Archbishop of Canterbury who was murdered in the Cathedral in 1170. His name was Thomas Becket.

During the XII century, King Henry II decided that the Church had too much power. In 1162, he made Thomas Becket Archbishop of Canterbury, thinking that his friend would help him weaken the position of the Church. Although the King himself liked Thomas, he was not popular with other men in England. They were jealous of his friendship with the King, and they also disliked him because he was not a nobleman. As Thomas was not even a priest, many people were very angry that he had been made Archbishop.

The King was amazed when Thomas began to defend the position of the Church against the King. After a while, Thomas had to leave England because relations between him and the King had become very bad, and Thomas was afraid that he might be killed. He lived in exile for five years until the King asked him to come back. The people, the bishops and the Pope were causing the King problems because they all wanted Thomas to continue as Archbishop of Canterbury.

When Thomas returned, in 1170, he brought authorization from the Pope to excommunicate the priests and noblemen who had acted against him. The King was furious when he learned this – soon afterwards, four of Henry's knights entered Canterbury Cathedral and murdered the Archbishop on the steps of the altar.

Three years later in 1173, Becket was made a saint, and his tomb became the destination of thousands of pilgrims for three centuries. It was said that miracles happened there, and many sick people went there in the hope of finding a cure.

In the XVI century, when King Henry VIII separated from the Roman Catholic Church and established the Church of England, he said that Becket was no longer a saint, and his tomb was destroyed.

The best-known Canterbury pilgrims are probably those who appear in the book by Geoffrey Chaucer, 'The Canterbury Tales'. It was written in the XIV century, when the pilgrimage had become a rather pleasant holiday for the groups of people who travelled together for protection and companionship. 'The Canterbury Tales' is a collection of stories told by the members of a group of pilgrims. Through the stories we get a vivid picture not only of the narrators themselves but also of the religious and social life of the XIV century. There were twenty-nine pilgrims altogether, including a knight, a doctor, a miller, a middle-aged widow and numerous members of religious orders of one kind or another.

The Pilgrim's Way is the name of an old path starting at Winchester which, as traditionally thought, was taken by pilgrims travelling to Canterbury. However, there is no real evidence of this. You can still walk along some of the route called the North Downs Way which is protected by law, so it cannot be ploughed by farmers or made into a motorway.

If you have the energy to follow the route as far as Canterbury, you will find that although there is no tomb, Becket is not forgotten. His face and name are still there, on postcards and souvenirs in every other shop.

The most famous modern 'pilgrim' is without doubt Pope John Paul II. His visit to Canterbury in 1982 was an important historical event because it showed the spirit of understanding that exists now between the Roman Catholic and the Anglican Churches.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Archbishop Runcie, and the Pope knelt in silence on Becket's steps – just 817 years after his murder.

The Lord's Prayer

Our Father in heaven, hallowed be Your name.

Your kingdom come.

Your will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread.

And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors.

And do not lead us into temptation but deliver us from the evil one.

For Yours is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever.

Amen.

Post-Reading

A Answer the questions on the text.

1. When did the Church of England separate from the Catholic Church of Rome?
2. Which are the established churches in the UK?

3. Who is the Head of the Church of England: the monarch or the Archbishop of Canterbury?
4. Why was Canterbury chosen as a place of pilgrimage?
5. Who can be considered the most famous modern 'pilgrim'?
6. Why was Thomas Becket disliked by common people?
7. What made the king so furious that he ordered to murder Becket?
8. What makes Chaucer's 'The Canterbury Tales' one of the most illustrative literary works?
9. What is one of the best keepsakes to be brought from Canterbury?

B Match the words or expressions in the left column with their definitions in the right column.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. altar | a. a religious group or sect |
| 2. cathedral | b. the right to choose any particular faith or belief |
| 3. denomination | c. a place where something is based, or an activity is carried on |
| 4. gospel | d. to offer thanks or make requests to God |
| 5. established church | e. to exclude somebody as a punishment from membership of the Christian Church |
| 6. excommunicate | f. a group of people, especially monks or nuns, living under religious rules |
| 7. pray | g. one of the four books according to St Matthew, St Luke, St Mark, and St John in the Bible about Christ's life |
| 8. religious freedom | h. a table in Christian churches on which bread and wine are blessed for communion |
| 9. religious order | i. the main church of a district under the care of a bishop |
| 10. seat | j. a church made official for a country |

C The text 'Religion' has different job names. Do you know what we call people who do these jobs?

1. _____ is a bishop of a highest rank, responsible for all the churches belonging to a religious group in a particular district.
2. _____ is a senior priest in charge of the work of the Church in a city or district.
3. _____ is a person appointed to perform religious duties and ceremonies in the Roman Catholic, Orthodox or Anglican Church.
4. _____ is the head of the Roman Catholic Church who is also the Bishop of Rome.
5. _____ is a person declared to be holy by the Church because of her or his qualities or good works.
6. _____ is a person who travels to a holy place for religious reasons to show respect to a particular saint.
7. _____ is a man of noble rank with a duty to fight for the King.
8. _____ is a person who tells a story by giving a written or spoken account of it.
9. _____ is a person who has been trained in and practices medical science.
10. _____ is a person who owns or works a building with special apparatus for grinding grain into flour.

D Choose the right option.

1. Sally has many different roles, but _____ she's an adviser.
a. first and last b. first and foremost c. first and most
2. There seem to be fountains _____ corner of this park.

- a. in every other b. in every another c. in all the other
3. I was shocked to learn that a church in Russia _____ a disco.
- a. was based on b. was founded at c. was made into
4. The town offers entertainments of _____, but nothing like what you'll find in the city.
- a. one kind or other b. one kind or another c. one another kind
5. We left the house early _____ avoiding traffic jams.
- a. hoping of b. in the hope of c. to hope to
6. Soon the top manager dismissed all the employees who had acted _____ her.
- a. opposite b. contrary c. against
7. Saying that he had copied from her proved that she was _____ the success of his new book.
- a. jealous of b. jealously in c. jealousy for
8. This is a very mixed neighbourhood, _____ racial and social differences.
- a. caught up with b. caught in for c. caught from
9. His argument was built _____ discrimination that men are stronger than women.
- a. under the basis of b. in the basis of c. on the basis of
10. As a politician, he has always been _____ journalists.
- a. popular among b. popular with c. popularly about

Translate into English

1. Съезд, на котором присутствовали христиане всех конфессий, мусульмане и представители еврейских общин, продемонстрировал дух понимания и толерантность.
2. Архиепископ полагал, что церковь должна официально отлучить этого человека для его же духовного блага.
3. Мы приверженцы принципов равноправия и религиозной свободы.
4. Первопрестольный святой Эчмиадзин – центр Армянской Апостольской церкви, а также резиденция Католикоса всех армян.
5. Император Феодосий сделал христианство официальной религией Римской империи в 380-ых годах нашей эры. Массовое поклонение языческим богам было запрещено в 391 году.
6. Мирское общество – это общество, действующее на нерелигиозной основе.
7. Термин «Святая Земля» используется в Иудаизме для обозначения Царства Израиля. Многие места Святой Земли являются целью религиозных паломничеств еще с библейских времен.
8. «Теология» – идеальный журнал для тех, кто желает расширить свои знания в области современных теологических исследований.
9. Было очень важно, чтобы папа Павел Иоанн II канонизировал больше святых, чем все предыдущие папы вместе взятые.
10. После того как священник закончил проповедь, прихожане стали на колени перед алтарем, чтобы помолиться.

Extra Exploration

A Fit the names of people, things and places in the text 'The Puritans'.

After 1_____ became Queen, a group of Protestants wanted to 'purify' 2_____ of all 3_____ influence. These people were called 4_____. They dressed very simply and believed that all pleasures, such as fine clothes and the theatre, were wicked.

When 5_____ was King, the Puritans were often put in prison and sometimes even killed. Some of them decided to leave 6_____ to find freedom in a new country.

They sailed from 7_____ in 1620 in a ship called 8_____, and these 9_____ – as they were called – started a new life in America. The service which they held to thank 10_____ for their arrival became a traditional annual festival in 11_____, called 12_____.

- a. God
- b. Thanksgiving
- c. the Church of England
- d. Roman Catholic
- e. Plymouth
- f. America

- g. England
- h. James I
- i. Elizabeth
- j. Pilgrim Fathers
- k. the Mayflower
- l. Puritans

B Write the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

The history of Anglo-Irish relations began with the colonization of Ireland by the Normans under Henry II of England in the XII century. Over the next two centuries these Norman settlers 1_____ (become) ‘more Irish than the Irish’, and it is possible that Ireland might 2_____ (end up) as a contented Anglo-Irish society under the British Crown. However, in the XVI century Henry VIII 3_____ (quarrel) with Rome and 4_____ (declare) himself Head of the Anglican Church. Resistance from Irish Catholics was strong but 5_____ (put down) by Henry’s armies. And so by 6_____ (try) to force Irish Catholics 7_____ (become) Anglican and by 8_____ (take) a lot of their land, Henry began the two lasting problems of Anglo-Irish relations – religion and land.

What he started 9_____ (continue) by his daughter Elizabeth I. Ulster was an especially difficult area 10_____ (bring) under her rule. The soldiers of the province of Ulster successfully 11_____ (fight) against Elizabeth’s armies until 1603, but 12_____ (defeat) finally.

C Fill in the gaps in this text with the words and phrases from the list below.

One of the new questions in the 2001 1_____ of Great Britain was about religion. On the form, there were 2_____ for Christian, Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, and ‘None’. Then there was a space for ‘Any Other Religion’. And more than 390,000 people wrote 3_____ in it, a reference to the belief system at the heart of the ‘Star War’ film series. These answers followed an 4_____ which claimed that if enough people wrote ‘Jedi’ on their form, it would become a fully recognized and legal religion. This is wrong. It is not up to the 5_____ in Britain, which organizes the census, or the government itself, to recognize or 6_____ to recognize, a religion.

You might think the people at the ONS would have been unhappy about this 7_____ of an official activity. And indeed, when they analyzed the responses to the religion question, they did not count ‘Jedi’ among the ‘Any Other Religion’ category 8_____ in the ‘None’ one. Nevertheless, they were actually quite happy about it. Director of reporting and 9_____ at the ONS, John Pullinger said: ‘The ‘Jedi’ campaign may have worked 10_____ the census. Census agencies worldwide report difficulties encouraging those 11_____ to complete their forms. We suspect that the ‘Jedi’ response was most common in 12_____ this age group.’

- in their late teens and twenties
- Office of National Statistics (ONS)
- analysis

- internet campaign
- precisely
- but rather

- census
- tick boxes
- in favour of
- trivialization
- ‘Jedi’
- refuse

Food for Thought and Talk

1. How has the relation between church and government in your country changed historically?

2. Do you agree that the world and everything in it was created by a divine force?
3. What do you think being religious means?

Food for Writing

Writing techniques

A survey report is normally a formal piece of writing. A good survey report should consist of:

- a. an introduction** in which you state the purpose and content of your report;
- b. a main body** in which all information collected on the topic is presented in detail. You can use sub-headings, numbers or letters to separate each piece of information;
- c. a conclusion** in which you summarize all points mentioned above. Your recommendation or suggestion(s) can be included as well.

Points to consider:

- a.** decide the main heading of the report, then carefully plan the information you will include in your report and divide it into sub-headings;
- b.** present tenses should be used in survey reports to introduce generalizations. Use a variety of reporting verbs such as: state, report, agree, claim, complain etc to introduce reported speech;
- c.** use expressions such as: one in five, seven out of ten, thirty per cent of the people questioned, the majority of those questioned, a large proportion of, a minority of etc to report the results of the survey;
- d.** facts may be supported by generalizations.

Linking words

To express reality	It is a fact that; In effect; In fact; As a matter of fact; Actually; In practice; Indeed; To tell you the truth
To clarify/rephrase	In other words; That is to say; To put it another way

A The following women are highly regarded for their humanitarianism and charity work, volunteering their time to help the poor. Choose one, do research on the Internet and then write a report about your findings.

Lady Diana

Mother Teresa

Celine Dion

Angelina Jolie

Oprah Winfrey

B Interview several people of different ages in your city and ask them the following questions about their religion. Compare your findings with your classmates' findings, and draw a table showing your survey results.

How important is religion in your life?			
very important	fairly important	not very important	no opinion
%	%	%	%

How often do you attend religious services?			
very often	fairly often	not very often	never
%	%	%	%

Snap before Nap

An Ancient Legend of Stolen Church Bells in Dorset

According to local lore, the treasured church bells of Dorset have a habit of disappearing. The Knowlton church bell apparently fell victim to this phenomenon when the congregation woke one morning to find the bell tower empty. Some accusations claimed the bell had been installed in the churches of nearby villages, while many favoured the tale that the devil himself stole the bell and flung it into a nearby stream.

The real thieves most likely planned to sell the bell from Knowlton church overseas as the metal would have been valuable. Caught in the act and chased as far as nearby White Mill, they tossed it from a bridge into a river. Sinking fast in the mud, the bell proved too heavy for the locals to retrieve and, for all we know, it may still be there today.

A traditional verse tells the tale of the stolen church bell:

*Knowlton bell is stole,
And thrown into White Mill hole
Where all the devils in hell
Could never pull up Knowlton bell.*

Knowlton had been a thriving village until a plague wiped it out in 1485. The church continued to function until it finally fell into disrepair towards the end of the XVIII century. Though the location of the church was once a site of Pagan ceremonial importance, the construction of a church on the same site may signal a deliberate attempt to Christianize the land in the XII century.

By day, the now ruined church rests peacefully. When evening comes, shadows hug the contours of its forgotten arches and windows that resemble sleeping bodies under the dew-laden blanket. The church sets sail like a ghost ship across the waves of the river and two ageless yew trees stand sentinel in the fading light. As branches creak despite the still night air, it is easy to believe that an unearthly visitor really was aboard on the night Knowlton bell disappeared.

Hidden Rules of English Behaviour

Render in English an extract from ‘Watching the English’ by Kate Fox.

Правила английского юмора

Проведите один день на каком-нибудь рабочем месте в Англии – хоть на уличном рынке, хоть в коммерческом банке, – и вы заметите, что одна из самых поразительных черт трудовой жизни англичан – это скрытый юмор. Я не хочу сказать, что все английские рабочие и бизнесмены на работе только тем и занимаются, что шутят и травят анекдоты, или что мы «веселый и добродушный» народ – то есть счастливый и жизнерадостный. Я веду речь о более тонких формах юмора – остроумии (wit), иронии, добродушном подшучивании, поддразнивании (mockery), высмеивании напыщенности (ridicule over pomposity), – которые являются неотъемлемыми атрибутами всех видов социального взаимодействия (interaction) англичан.

В сущности, если вы англичанин, то, находясь целый день среди английских рабочих или бизнесменов, вы попросту не заметите, что их общение пронизано вездесущим юмором, – в общем-то, наверное, с вами это происходит каждый день. Даже теперь, когда я заострила на том ваше внимание, вам все равно не удастся абстрагироваться настолько, чтоб «разглядеть» юмор, поскольку юмор на рабочем месте – обычное, привычное явление, неотделимое от нас самих. А вот иностранцы замечают мгновенно – вернее, они улавливают *что-то*, но не сразу понимают, что это юмор, и это их обескураживает (discourage). Беседуя с иммигрантами и другими иностранцами, я выяснила, что английское чувство юмора, в его различных проявлениях, – одна из

наиболее общих причин недопонимания и недоразумений, возникающих между ними и англичанами в процессе общения на работе.

Все неписанные правила английского юмора в той или иной степени мешают иностранцам находить общий язык с англичанами, но наибольшие препятствия (obstacle) создают правило «как важно не быть серьезным» (the importance of not being earnest) и правило иронии.

Правило «как важно не быть серьезным» играет определяющую роль в формировании нашего отношения к работе. К работе мы относимся серьезно, но не слишком серьезно. Если у вас интересная работа, вам дозволено выказывать увлеченность (enthusiasm) вплоть до того, что вы можете быть трудоголиком. Но, если вы трудоголик или проявляете чрезмерное усердие (zeal) на неинтересной работе, вас сочтут жалким «занудой» (bore) и посоветуют «начать жить по настоящему». Работа – это еще не вся жизнь.

Правило «как важно не быть серьезным» англичане начинают усваивать с раннего детства. В среде английских школьников существует неписаное правило, запрещающее проявлять излишний (needless, unnecessary) энтузиазм в учебе. В некоторых школах усердие при подготовке к экзаменам допустимо, но при этом школьники должны жаловаться (complain) по поводу того, что им приходится много сидеть над учебниками, и ни в коем случае не признавать, что учеба доставляет им удовольствие. Школьники, которым нравится учиться или которые гордятся своими успехами в учебе, старательно скрывают свое рвение под маской притворной скуки (simulated boredom) или показного безразличия.

Англичан часто обвиняют в том, что они отрицательно относятся к интеллектуалам. Возможно, в этом есть доля истины, но я склонна полагать, что нас просто недопонимают. Мы ничего не имеем против умных людей, если только они не кичатся (plume oneself on) своей ученостью (erudition), не читают нам мораль, не демонстрируют свою образованность и не важничают (put on airs).

Опасаясь показаться излишне серьезным, при обсуждении вопросов, связанных с бизнесом или работой, мы держимся несколько бесстрастно (impassive), отстраненно, что озадачивает иностранцев. Такая безучастная сдержанность характерна для людей любых профессий – от строителей, перебивающихся случайными заказами (odd jobs), до высокооплачиваемых барристеров.

Однако из-за нашей бесстрастности возникают проблемы, когда мы имеем дело с иностранцами, ожидающими, что мы выкажем хотя бы толику энтузиазма в отношении своей работы, особенно если мы пытаемся убедить их в ее ценности или достоинствах.

Pre-Reading**A Word Bank**

1. **amend** (v) – вносить изменения, поправки e.g. The law was amended to include women. **to amend a bill** – вносить поправки в законопроект; **amendment** (n) – поправка, дополнение; **to make (to reject) an amendment to the bill (resolution)** – внести (отклонить) поправку в законопроект (резолюцию); **amended** (adj) – с поправками; **an amended version** – исправленный вариант
2. **confer** (v) – жаловать, присуждать; **to confer a title (a degree, an honour)** – присудить титул (степень, награду); **to confer knighthood** – пожаловать рыцарство
3. **coverage** – время, предоставляемое телевидением или радио; **to give coverage to candidates** – предоставлять время выступления кандидатам
4. **elect** (v) – выбирать, избирать (голосованием); **to be elected president** – быть избранным на пост президента; **he was elected chairman** – его выбрали председателем; **to be elected by secret ballot** – быть избранным тайным голосованием; **election** (n) – выборы; **general election** – всеобщие выборы; **by-election** – дополнительные выборы; **presidential election(s)** – президентские выборы; **to stand for an election** – баллотироваться на выборах; **election results** – результаты голосования; **election committee** – избирательная комиссия; **electorate** (n) – электорат; **elective** (adj) – выборный; **elective office** – выборная должность
5. **lawmaking** (n) – издание законов; **lawmaker** (n) – законодатель
6. **legislative (executive, judicial) body** – законодательный (исполнительный, судебный) орган; **legislative (executive, judicial) power** – законодательная (исполнительная, судебная) власть
7. **power** (n) – могущество, сила, власть, держава; **absolute power** – абсолютная власть; **limited power(s)** – ограниченная власть; **to be in power** – стоять у власти; **to come (to rise) to power** – прийти к власти; **to take (to seize power)** – захватить власть; **a party in power** – правящая партия; **superpower** – супердержава; **the Great Powers** – великие державы; **leading (nuclear) powers** – ведущие (ядерные) державы; **hereditary (elective) power** – власть, передаваемая по наследству (выборная власть); **powerful** (adj) – могущественный, влиятельный; **a powerful country** – могущественная страна
8. **preside** (v) – председательствовать; **to preside at (over) a meeting** – председательствовать на собрании; **presiding** (adj) – председательствующий; **presiding official** – председательствующее официальное лицо
9. **reading** (n) – чтение (стадия прохождения законопроекта); **first (second, third) reading** – первое (второе, третье) чтение e.g. The bill was rejected at the second reading.
10. **resign** (v) – отказаться от должности, уйти в отставку; **to resign office** – отказаться от должности; **to resign from the Cabinet** – выйти из состава правительства; **the Cabinet resigned** – правительство подало в отставку; **resignation** (n) – отказ от должности, уход с поста, заявление об отставке; **to hand in one's resignation** – подать заявление об отставке; **demand sb's resignation** – требовать отставки; **resigned** (adj) – вышедший в отставку

B Political Awareness

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. This means that it has a monarch (a king or a queen) as its Head of State who is not absolute but constitutional. The monarch's powers are limited by Parliament and the power is hereditary but not elective.




In one important respect England differs from most other countries. Her constitution is to a large extent unwritten. It is not one document, as are the Constitutions of many countries. And so the country is often said to have an unwritten constitution.

Some of the written parts of the country's constitution are laws passed by Parliament. Some written parts come from such historic documents as Magna Carta. Others come from common law, i.e. a body of laws and judgements based on people's customs and beliefs.

C Partisan Awareness

There are many political parties in Britain but throughout the whole country, there are three dominant political parties: Conservatives, Labour and Liberal Democrats.

Observe the chart and fill in the columns 'Party's Name', 'Party's Ideology' and 'Party's Supporters' using the characteristics given below.

Party's Name	Party's Logo	Party's Ideology	Party's Supporters
			
			
			

The party is historically allied to Trade Unions. It stands for equality, the weaker people in society and more governmental involvement in the economy. The party's current icon is the red and white rose, a traditional European socialist symbol. The party colour used in election materials is red. It is backed by working class, plus a small middle-class intelligentsia.

It is a social liberal political party often known as Whigs, which supports constitutional, electoral and banking reform, human rights laws and civil liberties. The party is strongly Europhile supporting greater European integration. The party's logo is the 'Flying Bird of Liberty' and the colour is gold. Its traditional supporters are from middle-class.

It is the largest party in the House of Commons often known as Tories. It is a political party whose guiding principles include the promotion of private property and enterprise, the maintenance of a strong military and preservation of traditional cultural values and institutions. It is Eurosceptic in its majority. The party icon is a child's drawing of a tree, supposedly an attempt to emphasize its environmental credentials. The party colour is blue. Its traditional voters are the richer sections of society and most donations come from business people.

D Election Procedure

The law says that general elections in UK have to take place at least every five years. Anyone over 21 who is entitled to vote (except for clergymen, civil servants, felons and bankrupts) can stand as a candidate.

Media gives coverage to each candidate. Any attempt at improperly influencing voters is outlawed.

Fill in the gaps in the text about the formal conduct of a British election with the words and phrases from the box below.

After the date for the election has been fixed, nominations for candidates are invited in each 1____. In order to get their names on the 2____, candidates have to deposit £500 with the 3____ (the person responsible for the conduct of the election in each constituency). They get this money back if they get five per cent of the votes or more. They can also, if they wish, indicate their political affiliation after their names on the 4____.

About three weeks later, the election takes place. It is not a public holiday. On 5____, which is always a Thursday, the 6____ open at seven in the morning. To be eligible to vote, a person must be at least eighteen years old and be on the 7____. This is compiled every year for each 8____ separately. Nobody is obliged to vote. Members of the Royal Family and lunatics are not allowed to vote. Each voter has to vote at a particular 9____. After being ticked off on the 10____, the voter is given a blank 11____ which he or she takes to a 12____. There, he or she makes a choice by putting an 'X' next to the name of one candidate and then drops the marked 13____ into a 14____.

The 15____ close at ten in the evening. Then, all the 16____ are taken to a central place in the constituency, where they are opened and the 17____ begins. When all the votes have been counted, the 18____ makes a public announcement of the number of votes cast for each candidate and declares the winner to be the 19____ for the 20____.

ballot box	ballot boxes	ballot paper (4x)	constituency (3x)	count
electoral register (2x)		MP	Returning Officer (2x)	
polls (2x)	polling booth	polling day	polling station	

Reading

Politics is too serious a matter to be left to the politicians

British Politics

The lack of enthusiasm for politicians in Britain expressed in the saying above comes to prove that politicians in this country do not have a good reputation. To describe someone who is not a professional politician as a 'politician' is to criticize him or her, suggesting a lack of trustworthiness. It is not that people hate their politicians. They just regard them with a high degree of suspicion.

The organs of government in the UK are:

- the legislative body, which enacts laws (the two Houses of Parliament);
- the executive body, which puts the passed laws into effect and plans policy (the Prime Minister and the Cabinet);
- the judicial body, which interprets laws and statutes; it is independent of the legislative and executive bodies.

The Legislature

Parliament is the supreme legislative authority and consists of three separate elements: the Sovereign, the House of Lords and the elected House of Commons. The Monarch is the personal embodiment of the government of the country. The powers of the Monarch are not defined precisely. Theoretically every act of government is done in the Queen's name – every

letter sent out by a government department is marked 'On Her Majesty's Service'. She appoints all the ministers including the Prime Minister. It is the Queen who summons and dissolves the Parliament before general elections. In reality, everything is done on the advice of the elected Government, and the Monarch takes no part in the decision-making process.



The State Opening of Parliament



The House of Commons is an assembly elected by almost universal adult suffrage. They are elected by secret ballot for five-year terms. There are 650 Members of Parliament (MPs) – each member representing one of the 650 geographical areas (constituencies) into which the country is divided for electoral purposes. If an MP dies, resigns or is made a peer, a by-election is held in that constituency to elect a new MP. Leaders of the Government and Opposition sit on the front benches in the House of Commons (front-benchers) and their supporters behind them (backbenchers).

The Speaker presides over the House's debates, determining which members may speak. The Speaker is also responsible for maintaining order during debate, and may punish members who break the rules of the House. Unlike presiding officers of legislatures in many other countries, the Speaker remains strictly non-partisan, and renounces all affiliation with his/her former political party when taking office. The Speaker does not take part in debate or vote. In fact, the Speaker is, officially, the second most important 'commoner' in the kingdom after the Prime Minister. Hundreds of years ago, it was the Speaker's job to communicate the decisions of the Commons to the King. As the King was often displeased with what the Commons had decided, this was not a pleasant task. As a result, nobody wanted the job. They had to be forced to take it. These days, the position is a much safer one, but the tradition of dragging an unwilling Speaker to the chair has remained. The occasion in 1992 was the first time that a woman, Betty Boothroyd, had been appointed Speaker, so MPs had to get used to addressing not 'Mr. Speaker' but 'Madam Speaker' instead.

Only four members of the House of Commons have reserved seats. One is the Speaker, another is the member who sat in the House for the longest unbroken period, known as 'Father of the House of Commons'. The other two reserved seats are for the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition.

The major part of Parliament's work is revising the Government's work. Another important parliamentary task is law-making. A bill (a proposal of a new law) is brought before the House for readings. After passing all the three stages (readings), the bill with all the amendments goes to the House of Lords. If the Lords agree to a bill, it is placed before the Queen for signature. When the Queen signs it, it becomes an Act of Parliament.

The House of Lords is probably the only upper House in the democratic world whose members are not elected. It is made up of the Lords Spiritual consisting of the representatives of the Church of England and the Lords Temporal comprising all hereditary and life peers (life peers do not pass on their title when they die). All proposals must have the agreement of the Lords before they can become law.

The House of Lords is independent from and compliments the work of the House of Commons – they share responsibility for law-making and checking government action. Unlike the House of Commons the new members of the House of Lords are appointed. No person may

sit in the House of Lords if he is under the age of 21. Only the citizens of the UK, Commonwealth and Ireland may sit in the House of Lords.

The House of Lords, in addition to having a legislative function, historically had also a judicial function. During the XX and early XXI centuries, the judicial functions were gradually removed and in 2009 the Supreme Court of the UK assumed these functions. The Law Lords sit as judges on the Supreme Court of the UK.

From the Middle Ages up to 2006, the House of Lords had been presided over by the Lord Chancellor. At present the Lord Chancellor is a Cabinet minister and currently a member of the House of Commons. Recent reforms including the creation of the Ministry of Justice and the election of the first Lord Speaker for the House of Lords have significantly altered the role of the Lord Chancellor.

The Executive

The executive power is exercised by the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. The leader of the party which obtains a majority of seats in a general election is named Prime Minister (PM) and is formally asked by the Sovereign to recommend a group of ministers to form a Government. He chooses 20 or so MPs who run the different government departments – the ministries. They make up the Cabinet, which is the real governing body of the country. The largest minority party becomes the official Opposition with its own leader and own ‘Shadow Cabinet’. The Opposition criticizes, attempts to amend or oppose the bills introduced by the Government.

The position of a British Prime Minister is in direct contrast to that of the monarch. Although the Queen appears to have a great deal of power, in reality she has very little. The PM, on the other hand, appears not to have much power but in reality has a very great deal indeed.

The monarch’s powers to appoint people to all kinds of jobs and to confer honours on people are actually the PM’s powers.

The PM’s official residence is at №10 Downing Street. The Cabinet meets here in private and its proceedings are confidential.

Parliament in London is responsible for deciding national policy, but many public services are provided by local government. The UK is divided into administrative areas known as counties and each county has a county town where the offices of the local government are located. Local government is responsible for organizing such services as education, libraries, police and fire services, road-building and many others.

The Judiciary

The country’s judges form the judiciary.

The civil justice system has its own courts. All civil cases go through County Courts and High Courts. Such cases as personal injuries, debt, racial and sexual discrimination, and divorce are conducted in the County Court.

More serious civil cases (adoption and wardship, defamation, compensation claims, wills and bankruptcies) go to the High Court.

In criminal justice system there are two kinds of court: Magistrates’ Courts and Crown Courts. More than 90% of all criminal cases are dealt with in Magistrates’ Courts. Magistrates, who are also known as Justices of the Peace (JPs), are not trained lawyers; they are lay people having no legal qualifications.

In Britain there are two kinds of lawyers: solicitors and barristers. Typically, the solicitors are the ones who deal with the public; anybody who needs legal advice goes to see a solicitor. But if a case is to be heard in a higher court, the solicitor hires the services of the other kind of lawyer – a barrister. In the popular image, barristers are in some sense ‘senior’ to solicitors, more highly educated and so, perhaps, better. Unlike solicitors, they are mostly self-employed and have a prestige similar to that of doctors.

Wherever possible, magistrates and judges try not to imprison people. This costs the state money, the country’s prisons are already overcrowded and prisons have a reputation for being ‘schools for crime’. If it is someone’s first offence, and the crime is a small one, even a guilty

person can go free without punishment. The next step up the ladder is a conditional discharge and/or a conditional (suspended) sentence. This means that the guilty person is set free but if he or she commits another crime within a stated time, the first crime will be taken into account. A very common form of punishment for minor offences is a fine or community service.

As in the rest of Europe, there is no death penalty in Britain but for treason. It was abolished in 1969. For murderers, there is an obligatory life sentence.

Post-Reading

A Decide whether these statements are false or true. Correct those which are false.

1. The United Kingdom is a constitutional republic.
2. The Executive is the branch of the government that is concerned with putting important decisions and laws into effect.
3. The Speaker is the only person in the House of Commons who makes laws.
4. Betty Boothroyd was not the only woman Speaker in the House of Commons. She was preceded by Margaret Thatcher.
5. Both hereditary and life peers are entitled to pass on their title to their heirs when they die.
6. The leader of the party which wins in general elections is named Prime Minister.
7. Cabinet ministers meet at №10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister's official residence.
8. Every British subject over 18 who is resident of Britain can stand as a candidate.
9. People do not have to work on a general election day in Britain.
10. Magistrates, who are also known as Justices of the Peace, are trained lawyers.

B Match the words or expressions in the left column with their definitions in the right column.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. adult suffrage | a. a district that has its own elected representative in government |
| 2. common law | b. people who do not have expert knowledge of a subject |
| 3. constituency | c. somebody especially a politician who is for or against the EU and closer relations with other European countries |
| 4. affiliation | d. the branch of government concerned with putting decisions and laws into effect |
| 5. the executive power | e. laws and judgements based on people's customs and beliefs |
| 6. the judicial power | f. strongly supporting a political party |
| 7. lay people | g. the right of all adults to vote |
| 8. the legislative power | h. the branch of government concerned with making of laws |
| 9. partisan | i. the connection or involvement that somebody has with a political organization |
| 10. Euro-phile/sceptic | j. the branch of government concerned with courts |

C Choose the necessary word to complete the second sentence, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. You may need to add some words and make changes.

compliment	preside	adopt	assume	unbroken
provide	confer	appoint	senior	defamation

1. She was known as the queen who reigned continuously for a long period.
She was the queen whose reign _____.
2. The article attempts to attack the good reputation of an honest man.
The article is an attempt at _____ an honest man.

3. Many British families are legally and permanently taking Romanian orphans into their families and treating them as if they were their own children.
Romanian orphans _____.
4. T. H. Baker Esq. was chairing the meeting at Halling Institute.
The meeting was held at Halling Institute and _____.
5. The Government officially chose a committee to consider changes to the Prison Service.
A committee to consider changes to the Prison Service _____.
6. Although technically I am in a higher position than Smith we do more or less the same job.
Smith and I do more or less the same job _____.
7. His new discoveries added a lot to the work of the whole team.
The work of the whole team _____.
8. Local government makes primary education available to those who need it.
Local government is responsible _____ primary education.
9. The university has officially given honorary degrees to several prime ministers.
Several prime ministers _____.
10. Whoever they appoint will become managing director.
Whoever they appoint will _____ of managing director.

D Find words and expressions in the Pre-Reading and Reading passages which have the following definitions.

1. to officially end a law, system etc, especially one that has existed for a long time
2. someone or something that represents or is very typical of an idea or quality
3. to publicly say or show that you no longer keep an official position, title, right etc
4. the crime of being disloyal to your country or its government, especially by helping its enemies
5. when people have money and everything that is needed for a good life
6. something, especially money, that you give to a person or an organization in order to help them
7. to be related to something or to be very similar
8. money that you have to pay as a punishment
9. to have the official right to do or have something
10. to consider particular facts or details when making a decision

E Use the correct form of the words in D to complete the given sentences.

1. _____ the reporter actually _____ to access personal and financial records?
2. The Save the Children Campaign has raised more than a million pounds through private _____.
3. The policy of the political leader of that country can be qualified as _____ of evil.
4. Two men are charged with committing _____ against the state, for which the maximum penalty is death.
5. _____ the global crisis, politicians should meditate on the economic condition of their country.
6. There are strong trade unions in most of the motor and _____ industries.
7. The country's _____ comes from the discovery of oil in that region.
8. There have been calls for the monarchy _____.
9. After five years in Britain, she _____ her citizenship.
10. There are heavy _____ for drink driving. You might even go to prison.

Translate into English

1. В конце XVI века Парламент был важным институтом, но его заседания не были регулярными. Елизавета I решала, когда созывать и когда распустить его.
2. В Великобритании пожизненные пэры назначаются и их титулы не могут наследоваться. Те, чьи титулы передаются по наследству, известны как наследные пэры.
3. В Конституцию США было внесено 27 изменений, которые обычно называются поправками.
4. В президентских системах глава исполнительной власти является также главой государства и правительства. В парламентских системах главой правительства является премьер-министр, а главой государства – монарх.
5. Чтобы осуществить свои предвыборные обещания, правительству необходимо одобрение большинства членов Палаты общин. Заполучив большинство мест в Палате общин, политическая партия может быть уверена в поддержке своих идей и планов.
6. Парламент является высшим законодательным органом страны.
7. Лидер оппозиции ушел в отставку в возрасте 65 лет.
8. Тайное голосование – это система голосования, при которой выбор голосующего на выборах или референдумах является конфиденциальным.
9. При всеобщем избирательном праве, право на голосование не ограничивается по признаку расы, пола, веры. Ограничения ставятся в отношении гражданства, возраста и иногда душевного здоровья.
10. Многие путают понятия «условная мера наказания» и «условное освобождение от заключения». Путаница возникает, т.к. в обоих случаях обвиняемый освобождается от тюрьмы.

Extra Exploration

A Put the paragraphs in the text ‘Guy Fawkes and Bonfire Night’ in the right order.

- a. A small group took shape, under the leadership of Robert Catesby. The thing to do was to blow up the Houses of Parliament. In doing so, they would kill the King, who entered the building once a year for the opening ceremony, and the Members of the Parliament who were making life difficult for them.
- b. Guy Fawkes, who was in the cellar of the parliament with the 36 barrels of gunpowder when the authorities stormed it in the early hours of 5 November, 1605, was caught, tortured and executed.
- c. But as the group worked on the plot, it became clear that innocent people would be hurt or killed in the attack. Some of the plotters started having second thoughts. One of the group members even sent an anonymous letter warning his friend, Lord Montague to stay away from the place.
- d. After Queen Elizabeth I died in 1603, English Catholics who had been persecuted under her rule hoped that her successor, James I, would be more tolerant of their religion. Unfortunately, he wasn't and a number of young men, 13 to be exact, decided that violent action was the answer.
- e. Since then this date has become known as Bonfire Night. The event is commemorated every year with fireworks and burning the effigies of Guy Fawkes on a bonfire.
- f. To carry out their plan, the conspirators got hold of 36 barrels of gunpowder and stored them in a cellar, just under the House of Lords.

B Read the text, then find the words or phrases the definitions of which are given below.

In the spring of 2003, a new EU directive came out of Brussels which attempted to standardize leeks. Yes, leeks. Not exactly a subject to set the pulses racing, you might think. But that is exactly what it did in one part of Britain. Of all the features of the EU, its enthusiasm for standardization is the one which the British feel most negatively about. Regulations and uniformity are two things for which the British harbour a particular distaste.

However, regulations about things like food products are basically trivial matters. So most of the time, the British just shrug their shoulders in resentful resignation when a new one appears and then get on with their lives. But the directive about leeks made some British people incandescent with rage. You see, the leek is the national plant of Wales. It is not that the Welsh are especially fond of this vegetable, but as a national symbol they nevertheless identify with it. So they did not take kindly to bureaucrats from Brussels telling them what size and shape it ought to be without consulting them first.

But that is only the half of it. With breathtaking insensitivity, the EU promulgated this directive on the first of March. This happens to be St David's Day, and St David is the patron saint of Wales. The Welsh thus felt they had been dealt a double slap in the face.

1. make people very excited
2. the state of being the same in all cases and at all times
3. to keep one's bad feelings or thoughts in one's mind for a long time
4. a feeling that something/somebody is unpleasant or unacceptable
5. unimportant, small
6. unhappy, grumbling
7. patient willingness to accept or endure something
8. as angry as a person can possibly be
9. extreme anger
10. astonishing, very shocking
11. the state of not caring how other people feel and offending them
12. to announce a new law officially
13. a rejection or an insult

C Choose the right option to complete the text 'The State Opening of Parliament'.



At the annual state opening of Parliament, a traditional ceremony which reminds MPs of their special **state/status** and their 'togetherness' takes place. 'Black Rod', a servant of the Queen knocks on the door of the House of Commons and demands that the MPs let the Queen **come/to come** in and tell them what 'her' government is going to do in the coming year. The Commons always refuse her **entrance/entry**. This is because in the XVII century, Charles I once **burst/bursted** into the chamber and tried to arrest some MPs. Ever since **then/than**, the monarch has not been allowed to enter the Commons. **Instead of/Instead**, the MPs agree to come to the House of Lords and listen to the monarch there. **According to/By** tradition they always enter in pairs, each pair comprising MPs from **two/too** different parties.

Food for Thought and Talk

1. How does the role of political parties in Britain differ from their role in your country?
2. What is the implication of the following quotations:
‘Politicians are the same all over. They promise to build bridges, even when there are no rivers.’
‘If you want something said, ask a man ... if you want something done, ask a woman.’

Food for Writing

Writing techniques

There are various types of letters such as: letters of complaint, letters asking for/giving information, letters of request, letters asking for/giving advice, letters of invitation, letters accepting/refusing invitations, letters expressing congratulations/thanks/regret/sympathy, letters giving news, letters of apology, letters of application for a job and letters to the editor providing solutions/suggestions.

A good letter should consist of:

- a. an appropriate greeting** (Dear Jim, Dear Mr. Parker, Dear Sir/Madam,);
- b. an introduction** clearly stating the reason you are writing;
- c. a main body** in which the subject is developed. Begin a new paragraph for each main point;
- d. a final paragraph** in which you sum up the topic or express your wish for something to be done;
- e. an appropriate ending** (Yours/Best wishes, + first name, Yours sincerely,/Yours faithfully, + full name).

Style in letters

The characteristics of **formal style** in letters are:

- a.** the greeting (Dear Mrs. Williams, Dear Sir);
- b.** frequent use of the passive;
- c.** formal language (complex sentences, non-colloquial English);
- d.** no abbreviated forms;
- e.** the ending (Yours sincerely,/Yours faithfully, Virginia Evans)

The characteristics of **informal style** in letters are:

- a.** the greeting (Dear Emma, Dear Granny);
- b.** informal language and style (idioms, colloquial English);
- c.** abbreviated forms, pronouns omitted;
- d.** the ending (Yours/Love/Best wishes/Regards, Tony)

Linking words

To give examples	For instance; For example; such as; like; particularly; in particular; especially
To express similarity	similarly; likewise; in the same way

A Imagine you are a reporter. If you interviewed a politician, what would you ask him/her about his/her political career? Write your questions down and look on the Internet to find the answers. Then write a short summary of his/her answers.

B Describe a recent event in your country. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper expressing your opinion and providing suggestions.

Snap before Nap

Traditions of Parliament

A number of traditions are involved in the working of Parliament.

Dragging the Speaker of the House of Commons

When a new Speaker of the House of Commons is elected, the successful candidate is physically dragged to the Chair by other MPs. This custom has its roots in the Speaker's function to communicate the Common's opinions to the monarch. Historically, if the monarch didn't agree with the message being communicated then the early death of the Speaker could follow. Therefore, previous Speakers required some 'gentle persuasion' to accept the post.

Voting

When MPs vote in the Commons they say 'aye' or 'no'. In the Lords, Members vote saying 'content' or 'not content'.

Prayers

Each sitting in both Houses begins with prayers that follow the Christian faith. In the Commons a priest, the Speaker's Chaplain usually reads the prayers. In the Lords the prayers are read by a senior bishop, Lord Spiritual.

Catching the Speaker's Eye

To participate in a debate in the House of Commons or at question time, MPs have to be called by the Speaker. MPs usually rise or half-rise from their seats in a bid to get the Speaker's attention. This is known as 'catching the Speaker's eye'.

The Woolsack in the House of Lords



The Woolsack is the seat of the Lord Speaker in the House of Lords. It is a large, wool-stuffed cushion covered with red cloth; it has neither a back nor arms. The Lord's Mace is placed on the rear part of the Woolsack.

Introduced in the XIV century, the seat was originally stuffed with English wool, which, due to the importance of the wool trade, was a symbol of the nation's prosperity. Over the years its stuffing changed to hair but in 1938 it was restuffed with wool from the various nations of the Commonwealth, in order to symbolize Commonwealth unity.

The Lord Speaker on the Woolsack

The Lord Speaker speaks from the Woolsack when speaking in his or her capacity as Speaker of the House. But if he or she seeks to debate, deliver his or her remarks, he or she speaks either from the left side of the Woolsack, or from the normal seats of the Lords. If a Deputy Speaker presides in the absence of the Lord Speaker, then that individual uses the Woolsack.

Judges' Woolsack

In front of the Woolsack is an even larger cushion known as the Judges' Woolsack. During the State Opening of Parliament, the Judges' Woolsack is occupied by senior judges. This is a reminder of medieval Parliaments, when judges attended to offer legal advice. The seat, however, is by no means restricted to judges only; during normal sittings, any Lord may occupy it.

Hidden Rules of English Behaviour

Render in English.

Британцы

Очень уважаемые в империи цезарей, воспетые поэтами, эти кошки стали достоянием (treasure) Британской империи. Голова, тело, лапы, уши, глаза, хвост – все у них круглое. Как таким кошкам удастся сочетать такую сплошную округлость и мощь с элегантностью? Даже самые массивные – неизменно элегантны. Все это о британцах (British shorthaired cats).

Независимые, умные, общительные, сердечные. Британцы не расстраивают хозяев своим плохим поведением. Знать характер британца, значит еще больше его любить. Любовь англичан к кошкам общеизвестна. Обитатели туманного Альбиона зачастую относятся к своим домашним любимцам ничуть не хуже, чем к собственным детям. Здесь, например, никого не удивляет то, что газеты на первых полосах широко освещают чудесное возвращение кота, который обитал в резиденции премьер-министра, пропал и внезапно вернулся. Для англичанина – это главная новость дня, все остальное отступает на второй план.

Действительно, кошки в этой стране чрезвычайно любимы. Проявляется это буквально во всем. Найти на улице бродячую кошку (stray cat) практически невозможно, зато вы встретите ее в каждом доме, очень ухоженную (well-groomed) и всегда отлично накормленную. Англичане обычно скупы на проявление эмоций, но не в тех случаях, когда речь вдруг зашла о кошке. Так что лучший способ завоевать расположение англичан – поинтересоваться, как здоровье их любимцев.

Причем среди всех пород кошек они особенно выделяют британских короткошерстных. Кошки этой породы крупные, на коротких мощных лапах. И только британцы могут похвастаться хорошо развитыми щеками. Они достигают массы 9 кг, эти животные похожи на маленьких атлетов благодаря обилию мышечной массы. Шерсть у них короткая, густая, напоминающая плюш (plush).

Эти кошки очень контактные, но в силу своего независимого характера в моменты общения с человеком полны чувства собственного достоинства (dignity, self-esteem). Содержать британских кошек одно удовольствие, особенно, если принять во внимание их отменное природное здоровье. Кроме того, британцев не надо мыть и расчесывать. Британские короткошерстные бывают самых разных окрасов, но наиболее распространенные – голубые, лиловые, голубые с белым, кремовые, красные, черные. Не случайно кошек этой породы так любят англичане, поскольку британцы отличаются приятным уравновешенным темпераментом, ласковы (gentle, loving), спокойны, полны чувства собственного достоинства.

Хозяева британских кошек рассказывают о своих питомцах с восхищением, говоря об их невероятном весе, о необъятных щеках, о том, как они улыбаются, как нормализуют давление, как предотвращают семейные скандалы.

По многим причинам британец представляет собой идеального кота – он спокоен, но не флегматичен, у него приятнейший, интеллигентный характер, он любит всех членов семьи, малоразговорчив, а главное – он действительно улыбается, всегда доволен жизнью. Британские кошки не станут карабкаться на шторы или прыгать по шкафам, не будут лезть под ноги, злобно пытаться обратить на себя внимание.

Единственный недостаток британцев – они большие гурманы, и заставить их есть то, что им не по вкусу, но полезно, по вашему мнению, крайне трудно.

Мы не можем жить без кошек. Они питают наши души искренностью. Благодаря им наши дети узнают, что такое добро и ласка. Благодаря им мы относимся друг к другу мягче. У них свой мир, которым они делятся с нами, не упрекая, не требуя ничего взамен,

не навязываясь. Они развлекают нас и вдохновляют, оберегают и снимают стрессы. Они заставляют нас быть людьми. Так что, если вы хотите иметь огромного плюшевого кота, уверенного в своей неотразимости, с истинно английскими манерами, вам нужен, британец.

UNIT 6

Monarchy and Royalty

Pre-Reading

A Word Bank

1. **abdicate** (v) – отречься от престола e.g. The king was forced to abdicate the throne. **abdication** (n) – отречение от престола; **The Abdication** – период в британской истории (1936 год), когда Эдвард VIII отрекся от престола, чтобы жениться на разведенной Валис Симпсон
2. **on sb's advice** – по совету кого-то e.g. He was used to acting on his father's advice.
3. **on behalf of** – от имени e.g. He undertook a number of duties on behalf of his mother.
4. **charity** (n) – благотворительность, милосердие, благотворительная организация e.g. The children raised over £2000 for charity. **to go to charity** – идти на благотворительные цели; **to act as patron to charities** – выступать покровителем благотворительной организации; **Charity begins at home** – Кто думает о родных, не забудет и чужих. **charitable** (adj) – милосердный, благотворительный
5. **crown** (n) – корона, монарх (король, королева); **the Crown** – власть монарха, престол e.g. The treaty of Troyes made Henry V heir to the Crown of France. **Crown Jewels** – королевские украшения; **Crown Prince/Princess** – сын/дочь монарха, будущие король/королева; **crown** (v) – венчать, короновать; **to crown sb (as) king/queen** e.g. In 1896 Nicholas was crowned as Tsar. **to be crowned** – короноваться; **crowned head** – король/королева e.g. All the crowned heads of Europe were present. **coronation** (n) – коронация
6. **inherit** (v) – получать в наследство; **to inherit by default** – унаследовать за отсутствием других наследников; **heir** (n) – наследник; **rightful heir** – законный наследник; **heir apparent** – первый наследник, непосредственный прямой наследник; **heir presumptive** – предполагаемый наследник
7. **monarchy** (n) – монархия e.g. The people are going to question the role of the monarchy more and more. **absolute (constitutional/limited) monarchy** – абсолютная (конституционная /ограниченная) монархия; **hereditary monarchy** – наследственная монархия; **to set up (establish) monarchy** – установить монархию; **to overthrow a monarchy** – свергнуть монархию; **the abolition of the monarchy** – отмена монархии; **monarch** (n) – монарх, государь; **monarchical** (adj) – монарший, свойственный монарху
8. **royal** (adj) – королевский, царский; **the royal family** – королевская семья; **the royal power** – королевская власть; **Royal Highness** – королевское высочество; **royal assent** – королевская санкция; **the royal 'we'** – использование королем/королевой «мы» вместо «я»; **royal etiquette** – королевский этикет e.g. The way she behaved was thought to be breach of royal etiquette. **royalty** (n) – королевская власть, члены королевской семьи, принцы крови
9. **rule** (n) – правление, владычество, господство e.g. Many of the countries that were once under the British rule are now independent. **during the rule of George III** – в царствование Георга III; **rule** (v) – царствовать, быть на троне e.g. Queen Victoria ruled England for 64 years. **rule over** – править e.g. Alexander the Great ruled over a huge empire. **ruling** (adj) – правящий; **ruling class** – правящий класс; **ruler** (n) – правитель
10. **throne** (n) – трон, престол; **to sit (to be) on the throne** – сидеть на троне, царствовать; **to come to (to accede to, to ascend, to take) the throne** – взойти на престол; **to lose the throne** – быть свергнутым с престола; **to usurp the throne** – незаконно захватить власть; **an heir**

to the throne – наследник престола; **the power behind the throne** – «серый кардинал»; **next in line to the throne** – следующий в очередности престолонаследования

B Language Awareness

A *monarchy* is a system of government based on rule by one man or woman (king or queen) who is head of state and also personifies the state, the law etc. The root is Greek *monos* meaning ‘one’.

Royalty derives from the Latin *Rex, regis*. It means ‘pertaining to a king’. The Modern English word *Royalty* refers to the members of a royal family.

C Cultural Awareness

The 2010 Oscar winner, ‘The King’s Speech’ is a British historical drama film directed by Tom Hooper and written by David Seidler.



Cast:

Colin Firth	as	King George VI/Prince Albert, Duke of York
Geoffrey Rush	as	Lionel Logue
Helena Bonham Carter	as	Elizabeth, Duchess of York/Queen Elizabeth
Michael Gambon	as	King George V
Guy Pearce	as	Edward, Prince of Wales/King Edward VIII
Eve Best	as	Wallis Simpson

Synopsis:

The film opens with Prince Albert, Duke of York, the second son of King George V, stammering through his closing speech at the 1925 British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Stadium, with his wife, Elizabeth, Duchess of York, by his side. The Duke despairs after several unsuccessful treatments, until his wife persuades him to see Lionel Logue, an Australian speech therapist in London. During their first session, Logue requests that they address each other by their Christian names – a breach of royal etiquette – and proceeds to call the prince ‘Bertie’. To persuade him to follow his treatment, Logue bets Prince Albert a shilling that he can read perfectly at that very moment, and gives Hamlet’s ‘To Be or Not to Be’ to read aloud with Beethoven’s music blaring in his ears so that he cannot hear himself. Logue records Bertie’s reading on a gramophone record. Convinced he has stammered throughout, Bertie leaves declaring his condition ‘hopeless’. Logue offers him the recording as a keepsake.

After King George V makes his 1934 Christmas address, he explains to his son how important broadcasting is to the modern monarchy. He declares that Edward, Prince of Wales, Prince Albert’s elder brother, will bring ruin to the family and the country as king. King George demands that Albert train himself, starting with a reading of his father’s speech. After an agonizing attempt to do so, Prince Albert plays Logue’s recording and hears himself making an

unbroken recitation of Shakespeare. While they work together Logue gently probes the psychological roots of his stuttering. The Duke soon reveals some of the pressures of his childhood: his strict father, the repression of his natural left-handedness, a painful treatment for his knock-knees; a nanny who favoured his elder brother Edward, Prince of Wales; an early death of his little brother Prince John. As the treatment progresses, the two men become friends and confidants.

In 1936 George V dies, and Edward accedes to the throne as King Edward VIII, still wanting to marry Wallis Simpson, a socialite American divorcee. Prince Albert points out that Edward cannot marry a divorced woman and be King of England and thus Head of the Church of England. Edward accuses his brother of a medieval-style plot to usurp his throne, cites his speech lessons as an attempt to ready himself and resurrects his childhood taunt of 'B-B-B-Bertie'.

The Duke is frustrated that his speech has improved while talking to most people except his own brother. Logue insists that Albert could be king. Outraged, he accuses Logue of treason, causing a rift in their friendship. When his elder brother does abdicate to marry Mrs. Simpson, Bertie ultimately becomes King George VI. The new king realizes that he needs Logue's help; he and the queen visit the Logue's home to apologize.

The new king relies on Logue to help him make his first radio broadcast in 1939.

The King steps onto the balcony of the palace with his family, where thousands of Londoners have gathered to listen, cheer and applaud.

Reading

It's vital that the monarchy keeps in touch with the people

Monarchy

The British Sovereign can be seen as having two roles: Head of State, and Head of the Nation. As Head of State, The Queen undertakes constitutional and representational duties which have developed over one thousand years of history. There are inward duties, with The Queen playing a part in state functions in Britain: Parliament must be opened, Orders in Council have to be approved, Acts of Parliament must be signed, and meetings with the Prime Minister must be held.

There are also outward duties of state, when The Queen represents Britain to the rest of the world. For example, The Queen receives foreign ambassadors and high commissioners, entertains visiting Heads of State, and makes state visits overseas to other countries, in support of diplomatic and economic relations.

The UK is a constitutional monarchy. Today the Queen is only a formal ruler and does not actually govern. Parliament and the monarch have different roles in the government of the country, and they only meet together on symbolic occasions such as the coronation of a new monarch or the opening of Parliament. Every autumn at the State Opening of Parliament, Elizabeth II enters the Houses of Parliament to make a speech. This takes place in the House of Lords and the Queen is not allowed to enter the House of Commons. This tradition goes back to the time of Charles I, more than three hundred years ago, and reminds everybody that the monarch must not try to govern the country. Crowned and wearing many of the finest Crown Jewels, she makes her speech from the Throne in the House of Lords. In her speech she says what 'my government' intends to do in the coming year. And indeed, it is 'her' government, not the people's.

In practice, the reality is different. The powers of the queen of Great Britain are only constitutional. They are limited by Parliament. Although she appoints all the ministers, including the Prime Minister, everything is done, however, on the advice of the elected Government, and the monarch takes no part in the decision-making process. In reality, the Prime Minister is the actual ruler.

She must give Royal assent before a bill, which has passed all its stages in both Houses of Parliament becomes legal. All titles and honours such as peerages, knighthoods are conferred by

her, on her ministers' advice. The Queen has the power to conclude treaties, to declare war and to make peace, to recognize foreign states and governments.

Other countries have 'citizens'. But in Britain people are legally described as 'subjects' – subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. Moreover, there is a principle of English law that the monarch can do nothing that is legally wrong. In other words, Queen Elizabeth is above the law.

Heir Apparent versus Heir Presumptive

An heir apparent or heiress apparent is a person who is first in line to the throne and cannot be displaced from inheriting. An heir presumptive, by contrast, can always be 'bumped down' by the birth of somebody more closely related in a legal sense to the current title-holder.

The clearest example occurs in the case of a title-holder with no children. If at any time they produce children, they (the offspring of the title-holder) rank ahead of whatever more distant relative (the title-holder's sibling, perhaps, or a nephew or cousin) who previously was heir presumptive.

Daughters (and their heirs) may inherit titles but only in default of sons (and their heirs). That is, both female and male offspring have the right to a throne, peerage or some other honour in the order of succession, but when it comes to it, a female will rank behind her brothers regardless of their ages or hers. Thus, normally, even an only daughter will not be her father's (or mother's) heiress apparent, since at any time a brother might be born who, though younger, would be heir apparent.

Today terms *heir apparent* and *heir presumptive* commonly describe heirs to monarchies. They are also used metaphorically to indicate an 'anointed' successor to any position of power, e.g. a political leader.

Most monarchies give the heir apparent the title of Crown Prince or a specific title, such as Prince of Orange in the Netherlands or Prince of Wales in the UK.

2011 Proposals to Change the Rules of Royal Succession in the Commonwealth Realms

Proposed reforms to the succession were announced during the 2011 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Perth, Australia. The heads agreed to change the rules of succession by replacing male preference primogeniture with absolute primogeniture, in which the first born child of a monarch is heir apparent regardless of gender. It was also proposed to end both the ban on marriage to Catholics and the requirement for those in line to the throne to gain the permission of the sovereign to marry. However, the specific ban on Catholics sitting on the throne was proposed to remain.

The royal family are a focus of patriotism, of loyalty, of affection and of esteem

Royalty

The British Royal Family is the group of close relatives of the monarch of the United Kingdom. Members of the Royal Family have belonged to, either by birth or marriage, the House of Windsor since 1917, when George V changed the name of the royal house from Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. This decision was primarily taken because Britain was at war with Germany and given the British Royal Family's strong German ancestry, it was felt that its public image could be improved by choosing a more British house name. The new name chosen was Windsor. The Royal Family has little use for last names – after all, everyone knows who they are. The Queen signs official documents 'Elizabeth R'. The R stands for *Regina* which means 'queen'.

Members of the Royal Family share and carry out public duties as patrons of many charities and other organizations. These individuals receive an annual payment known as a Parliamentary Annuity, the funds being supplied to cover office costs. These amounts are repaid by HM the Queen from her private funds.

Queen Mother

Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (1900 – 2002) was the Queen Consort of King George VI until his death in 1952. A Queen Consort is the wife of a reigning king. A Queen Consort usually shares her husband's rank and holds the feminine equivalent of the King's monarchical titles. The counterpart – a Queen Regnant inherits the throne. After her husband's death she was known as Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, to avoid confusion with her daughter, Queen Elizabeth II. In

some of the British media Queen Elizabeth the Mother is often referred to as the 'Queen Mum', and the term 'Queen Mother' remains associated with her after her death. In her later years, the Queen Mother became known for her longevity. Her 100th birthday was celebrated by a special parade; her image appeared on a special 20 pound note issued by the Royal Bank of Scotland.

She continued an active public life until just a few months before her death at the age of 101. She remained the most popular member of the Royal Family until death and the longest-lived member of the Royal Family in British history.

Queen Elizabeth II

Queen Elizabeth II (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary) was born on 21 April, 1926. Her birthday is officially celebrated on the second Saturday of June. The day's official name is 'the Queen's Birthday Parade'. Her Majesty the Queen's title in the UK is: Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Queen Elizabeth II ascended the throne on 6 February, 1952 upon the death of her father, King George VI.

Queen Elizabeth II is the UK's Head of State. She is Queen of sixteen former British colonies, including Australia, Canada and New Zealand; and Head of the Commonwealth, a multinational body created after the dissolution of the British Empire.

The Queen is married to Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. They married in 1947. The Duke is Queen Elizabeth's third cousin; they share Queen Victoria as great-great-grandmother. Son and royal heir apparent Prince Charles was the first child born to the young royal couple in 1948 with three more children following: Princess Anne, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward.

The Queen does not normally use a surname, she doesn't need a passport or a driving licence.

Among her official residences are Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, St James Palace and many others.

When Elizabeth was 13 years old, the Second World War broke out. In 1945 Princess Elizabeth joined the army as a truck driver and mechanic. In 1951, when the King's health became too bad to go to many public events, Princess Elizabeth began to make official visits for him. She became Queen of the UK and the Commonwealth in 1952 and was crowned in June 1953 in Westminster Abbey. She wore a dress decorated with the national flowers of the countries of the Commonwealth. Queen Elizabeth is the only monarch of more than one independent nation.

Ever since she became Queen, Elizabeth has spent about three hours every day 'doing the boxes'. The 'boxes' are two large red boxes brought to her from the Parliament every day. They are full of state papers from various departments, embassies and government offices. When the Queen is in London, she meets her Prime Minister once a week to talk about events.

She is the Supreme Governor of the Church of England. The Queen is deeply religious, she regularly goes to church.

The Diamond Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II was a multinational celebration throughout 2012 marking the 60th anniversary of the Queen's accession to the Throne. Highlights of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations included the Thames Diamond Jubilee Pageant, BBC concert at Buckingham Palace, service of thanksgiving and balcony appearance, and fly-past.



The official emblem for the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in 2012 is the winning design following a national competition for children aged between 6 and 14. It was drawn by 10-year-old Katherine Dewar. The design has a crown poised above the Union Jack alongside columns of diamonds.

Prince Philip Mountbatten

Prince Philip Mountbatten, present Queen's husband, was born into the Greek and Danish royal families on the Greek island of Corfu in 1921. He was born as Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark. But his family was exiled from Greece when he was a child. He was educated in Germany and Britain at schools run by a German Jewish educator. At the age of 18, he joined the British Royal Navy, in which he served during World War II. After the war, he renounced his titles and adopted the surname Mountbatten from his British maternal grandparents. In 1947 he married Princess Elizabeth, the heir to the British throne. On his marriage he was granted the title of the Duke of Edinburgh by his father-in-law, King George VI. When Elizabeth became Queen, he left his naval career to act as her consort. His wife made him Prince of the United Kingdom in 1957. He is Britain's longest serving consort and the oldest serving spouse of a reigning monarch. He speaks fluent English, German and French. His Greek is rudimentary. He has stated that he considers himself to be Scandinavian, particularly Danish.

Prince Charles

Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales, was born at Buckingham Palace in 1948. As an eldest son of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, he is heir to the British throne. He studied anthropology, archeology and history at Cambridge University.

Prince Charles married Lady Diana at St Paul's Cathedral, before 3500 invited guests and a worldwide television audience of 750 million people. The couple lived in Kensington palace. They had two sons: Prince William of Wales and Prince Harry of Wales. The union between the Prince and Princess of Wales soon became troubled, and in 1992 they finally separated.

He takes keen interest in architecture, the environment and health. Since his youth, the Prince has been an active player of polo. He also pursued the visual arts, focusing on watercolour, and exhibiting and selling a number of his paintings, as well as publishing books on the subject.

As Prince of Wales, he undertakes a number of official duties on behalf of his mother.

Clarence House, the former London residence of the Queen Mother, is Charles' current official residence.

In his private life, Camilla Parker became Charles' inseparable companion. In 2005 the couple finally took a walk down the aisle.

Princess Diana

Lady Diana Spencer, Princess of Wales, was a popular member of the British Royal Family and international personality of the late XX century as the first wife of Charles, Prince of Wales. Diana was born into an old aristocratic Royal Family with royal connections and remained the focus of worldwide media scrutiny before, during and after her marriage, which ended in divorce in 1996. She also received recognition for her charity work. In 1997 she died in a car accident in Paris, along with her companion, Dodi Al-Fayed. The world cried for 'England's Rose'. The high-point of the funeral was when Diana's close friend Elton John placed himself at the piano and sang his song 'Candle in the Wind'. In memory of Lady Diana he changed the text to 'Goodbye England's Rose'. Lady Diana is buried in Althorp Park (the Spencer family home), on a small island in the middle of the Oval Lake. Four black swans swim in the lake symbolically guarding her grave, there are water lilies in the lake and there are 36 oak trees: one for every year of her life.

Prince William and Prince Henry

Prince William and Prince Henry are the sons of Charles and Diana. William is next in the line to the throne after his father. He was born in 1982. Following his education at various schools around the UK, William enrolled in the military.

In April 2011 Prince William married Kate Middleton. The couple now lives in Anglesey, a Welsh island, where he is a helicopter rescuer.

Prince Henry of Wales, commonly known as Prince Harry, is the younger son of Diana and Charles. Like his brother, Prince William, Harry attended a number of private schools before

entering the prestigious Eton College. In 2005 he entered Britain's leading military academy. Now he is a helicopter pilot.

Harry and his brother organized the Concert in memory of Diana at Wembley Stadium, on 1 July, 2007.

Seeing the Royal Family in rather a rare combination of such human values as patriotism, loyalty, affection and esteem, many British people still believe they should value it highly.

Post-Reading

A Decide whether these statements are false or true. Correct those which are false.

1. The inward duties of the Queen include receiving foreign ambassadors, entertaining visiting Heads of State, and making state visits overseas to other countries.
2. Every autumn the State Opening of the Parliament takes place in the House of Lords.
3. An heir apparent or an heiress apparent is a person who can be displaced from inheriting.
4. The letter R in Queen Elizabeth's signature implies 'Royal'.
5. A Queen Regnant is the wife of a reigning king.
6. Queen Elizabeth II became Queen in 1952 and was crowned in 1953.
7. Prince Philip Mountbatten, present Queen's husband, was granted the title of the Prince of Wales by his father, King George VI.
8. Prince Charles studied anthropology, archeology and history at Cambridge University.
9. Princess Diana is considered to be an international personality mainly due to her charity work all over the world.
10. Prince Henry is next in the line to the throne after his father.

B Match the words or expressions in the left column with their definitions in the right column.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. charitable | a. a large or an official house |
| 2. primogeniture | b. the wife of a ruler |
| 3. ban | c. relating to giving help to the poor |
| 4. Queen Consort | d. someone who takes position previously held by someone else |
| 5. Queen Regnant | e. the system by which property and titles that is owned by a man goes to his oldest son after his death |
| 6. reign | f. someone who was born or has a right to live in a monarchy |
| 7. residence | g. an official order that prevents something from being used or done |
| 8. anoint | h. to put oil or water on someone's head or body, usually as part of religious ceremony |
| 9. subject | i. the female ruler who inherits the throne |
| 10. successor | j. to rule a nation as their king or queen |

C Complete the second sentence using the words in CAPITALS, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. You may need to add some words and make changes.

1. Because her doctor advised her, Mrs. Smith decided to take early retirement. **ADVICE**
_____, Mrs. Smith decided to take early retirement.
2. Many ministers think they do not have to obey the law. **ABOVE**
Many ministers regard themselves as _____.
3. The new teacher undertook the organization of the farewell party instead of me. **BEHALF**
The new teacher undertook the organization of the farewell party _____.

4. She set up a charitable fund to remember and remind other people of his father after his death.

MEMORY

She set up a charitable fund _____.

5. When Nicole first came to London, she was out of work and her only dream was to get married to Richard. **AISLE**

When Nicole first came to London, she was out of work and she _____.

D Find words and expressions in the Pre-Reading and Reading passages which have the following definitions.

1. a small object that you keep to remind you of someone or something
2. feeling annoyed, upset because you cannot control a situation
3. a diplomat of the highest rank who is the official representative of their government in a foreign country
4. the origin of one's family
5. to continue a course of an action you have begun
6. to accept that you are responsible for a piece of work and start to do it
7. careful and thorough examination of someone or something by reporters
8. simple, not advanced
9. someone or something of the same position or purpose in different spheres of life
10. without being affected or influenced by something

E Use the correct form of the words in D to complete the given sentences.

1. As a charity, we provide food and shelter for people in need, _____ the reasons for their need.
2. Belgian government officials are discussing the matter with their _____ in France.
3. Gradually I acquired a _____ knowledge of Italian.
4. Once you become famous your private life comes under _____.
5. A small company _____ to organize and finance the exhibition.
6. Students should _____ their own interests, as well as do their school work.
7. Helen's family can trace their _____ back to the 1700s.
8. Ms Takahashi was the first Japanese woman ever to be appointed _____ to India.
9. You _____ when you can't make yourself understood in a foreign language.
10. I bought those beautiful gloves as a _____ to remind me of my time in Rome.

Translate into English

1. В прошлом, понятия королевской власти, коронации и божественности были тесно связаны, так как в некоторых древних культурах правители считались святыми.
2. Король Соединенного Королевства Эдвард VIII не долго господствовал, он отрекся от престола до того, как был коронован; тем не менее, он бесспорно был королем Соединенного Королевства и императором Индии в течение своего короткого правления.
3. Законопроект становится законом только после того, как монарх дает королевскую санкцию. Королева Анна была последним монархом, которая отклонила законопроект в 1707 году.
4. Президент Франклин Рузвельт попросил Конгресс объявить войну Японии вслед за бомбардировкой Японией Перл Харбор 7 декабря 1941 года.
5. Герцогиня Кембриджская, Кейт, уже является покровителем благотворительной организации, основанной Уильямом и его братом Гарри. Скоро она станет также волонтером в скаутской организации.

6. Было договорено, что адвокат может принимать любые меры от имени своего клиента.
7. Наследники нынешней Королевы Соединенного Королевства – мужчины, поэтому в будущем будут королевы-супруги.
8. Конституция южной Африки позволяет президенту присуждать титулы и награды (подобно ордену Баобаба) тем, кто заслужил это.
9. Прямым наследником теперешней Королевы является ее старший сын Чарльз. Следующим в очередности престолонаследования является принц Уильям, старший сын Чарльза.
10. Недавно главы правительств Содружества единогласно согласились, что порядок престолонаследия в Великобритании и Королевствах Содружества будет изменен так, чтобы сыновьям будущего монарха не отдавалось предпочтение перед дочерьми.

Extra Exploration

A Put the following sentences into the correct order to complete the paragraph.

On 21 April 2006, Elizabeth Windsor celebrated her eightieth birthday. As this person is the reigning British monarch, this fact did not go unnoticed by the media.

1. The first reason is constitutional.
2. The second reason is less happy.
3. Forty years ago, the vast majority of British people were positive about it.
4. During Elizabeth's reign, respect for the monarchy has fallen dramatically.
5. But for two reasons, there were few public celebrations to mark the occasion.
6. These days, only half of the population thinks Britain would be worse off without it.
7. Some find this anomaly absurd, but in fact it is a nice indication of the distinction between the individual and the institution.
8. Elizabeth was born on 21 April, but the 'official' birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is always celebrated on a Saturday in June.

B Fill in the gaps in this text with the choices from the list below.

Constitutionally, it is said that the British monarch has three roles. First, he or she is the 1____ of the country, so people can be as nasty as they like about the government and try to change it without threatening the 2____. Second, it is argued that the monarch is a possible final check on a dictatorial government. Third, the monarch has a practical role. As Head of State, he or she performs the 3____, leaving the real government more time for governing. However, 4____ could probably fulfill all these roles just as well. The most important function of the British monarchy, therefore, is probably not constitutional at all. It is 5____. The monarchy gives British people a symbol of continuity and a harmless outlet for 6____. In addition, the glamorous lives of the royal family provide a focus of reverence, a feeling of deep respect and admiration for those people who want heroes and the ideal source of entertainment for those 7____. Last, 8____, there is the economic function. The monarchy in Britain is a great advantage to the country's 9____. In this respect, its grand style (grander than that of 10____) more than pays for itself.

- a. a president
- b. tourist industry
- c. ceremonial duties
- d. social psychological
- e. but perhaps not least

- f. personal embodiment
- g. stability of the country
- h. who want celebrity gossip
- i. most other European monarchies
- j. expressions of national pride

C Complete the text with appropriate prepositions.

You cannot go far 1_____ London 2_____ being aware 3_____ the city's close connection 4_____ the Crown. There are royal palaces, royal parks and colourful ceremonies; if you look 5_____ the souvenirs you can see how important royalty is 6_____ the capital's tourist industry.

The most important building is Buckingham Palace, which is the official residence 7_____ the Queen.

It overlooks St James's Park where the previous royal residence, St James's Palace, can be found. Running 8_____ the park, 9_____ Trafalgar Square 10_____ the front 11_____ Buckingham Palace is The Mall, a wide tree-lined avenue designed 12_____ royal processions 13_____ ceremonial occasions.

Food for Thought and Talk

1. 'There are two marriages going on: between Catherine and William and between the monarchy and us – the people.' What is the implication of the following citation?
2. Prince Charles considers that something as curious as the monarchy won't survive unless you take account of people's attitudes. After all, if people don't want it, they won't have it. Do you think everyone in Britain really wants it?

Food for Writing

Writing techniques

One type of argumentative essay is that which gives advantages and disadvantages: '**For and Against**'. It is a formal piece of writing in which a topic is considered from opposing points of view. A good essay of this type should consist of:

a. an introductory paragraph in which you talk generally about the topic without giving your opinion;

b. a main body in which the points **for** and the points **against**, along with your justification, appear in two separate paragraphs;

c. a closing paragraph in which you give either your opinion or a balanced consideration of the topic.

Note: in this type of essay writing, you must **not** include opinion words (I believe, I think etc.) in the introduction or the main body. Opinion words can **only** be used in the final paragraph.

Points to consider:

a. make a list of the points **for** and **against** before you start writing;

b. write well-developed paragraphs in which the points you present are supported with justification by bringing reasons or examples;

c. do not use informal style or strong language;

d. try to use a quotation relevant to the topic you are writing about;

e. begin each paragraph with a topic sentence which summarizes what the paragraph is about.

Linking words

To list advantages and disadvantages	One/Another/A further/The main/greatest/first (dis)advantage of
To make contrasting points	Although; Even though; Regardless/In spite of/Despite the fact that; while; yet; however; nevertheless; but; at the same time; even so; still; nonetheless

A Write a letter to the Queen or the Prime Minister about an issue that interests or concerns you (health care, global warming, child abuse etc).

- a. Begin with a fact or statistic that is an attention-getter.
- b. Order your argument so that you end with your stronger point.
- c. Anticipate the other side of the argument and deal with those points.
- d. End on a strong, positive note.

B Write a ‘For and Against’ essay about the concept of monarchy.

Snap before Nap

Wedding of Prince William and Catherine Middleton



The wedding of His Royal Highness Prince William, Duke of Cambridge, and Miss Catherine Middleton took place on 29 April, 2011 at Westminster Abbey in London. The build-up to the wedding and the occasion itself attracted much media attention, with the service being broadcast live around the world, and being compared and contrasted in many ways with the 1981 marriage of William’s parents, Charles, Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer. Much of the attention focused on Kate Middleton’s status as a commoner (not a part of the aristocracy) marrying into royalty.

Upon her marriage, Middleton became Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge. The ceremony was attended by most of the Royal Family, as well as many foreign royals, diplomats and the couple’s chosen personal guests.

Kate Middleton did not forget the old British rhyme that says a bride must wear:

*Something old, something new,
Something borrowed, something blue,
And a silver sixpence in her shoe.*

But where does this wedding custom come from? Something old symbolizes continuity with the bride’s family and the past. Something new means optimism and hope for the bride’s new life ahead. Something borrowed is usually an item from a happily married friend or family member, whose good fortune in marriage is supposed to carry over to the new bride. The borrowed item also reminds that she can depend on her friends and family. As for the colourful item, blue has been connected to weddings for centuries. In ancient Rome, brides wore blue to symbolize love, modesty, and fidelity. Christianity has long dressed Virgin Mary in blue, so purity was associated with the colour. Before the late XIX century, blue was a popular colour for wedding gowns, as evidenced in proverb like ‘Marry in blue, lover be true’. And finally, a silver sixpence in the bride’s shoe represents wealth and financial security.

Kate Middleton’s bridal gown was her ‘something old’, from Sarah Burton featuring traditional Carrickmacross craftsmanship, a lace technique that dates back to 1800s, Ireland. Her parents gifted their daughter with diamond oak-leaf earrings, a nod to their new family crest. Her tiara was her ‘something borrowed’, loaned to her by the Queen – a tradition for royal weddings. Although Middleton appeared to be all dressed in white, a hint of blue ribbon was sewn into the gown. British footwear designer Georgina Goodman designed a pair of Swarovski encrusted wedding shoes to celebrate the occasion. Only eleven pairs of the exclusive heels were created, with one being sent to the bride herself, Kate Middleton. Georgina Goodman said, ‘I was honoured to be asked to design these couture shoes to celebrate such a momentous event. I

wanted to create something very classic and traditional using the silver sixpence, but also to create a design that was unique. Rather than placing the coin inside the shoe, I've taken a modern twist by embedding the lucky silver sixpence right on the front.'

Prince William wore the uniform of his honorary rank of Colonel of the Irish Guards. William's best man was his brother, Prince Harry, while the bride's sister, Pippa, acted as her maid of honour. The wedding ceremony began at 11 am BST (British Summer Time). John Robert Hall, the Dean of Westminster, conducted the service with Rowan Williams, the Archbishop of Canterbury, conducting the marriage ceremony itself. After the ceremony, the newly married couple travelled in procession to Buckingham Palace for the traditional appearance on the balcony and a fly-past before crowds assembled in the Mall.

Later the Prince drove his Duchess the short distance to Clarence House in his father's classic Aston Martin DB6 Volante, decorated by Prince Harry with a number plate 'JUST WED'.

Hidden Rules of English Behaviour

Render in English an extract from 'Watching the English' by Kate Fox.

Правила соблюдения приличий

В общественном транспорте англичане говорят мало, но, когда раскрывают рот, помимо «sorry» от них еще можно услышать «please» и «thank you». Последнее выражение они часто произносят в укороченном варианте – «anks» или «kyou». Собирая материал для данной книги, я вела подсчет всем услышанным в транспорте «please» и «thank you». Садясь в автобус, я занимала место поближе к водителю (в автобусах, курсирующих за пределами центрального Лондона, нет кондукторов, и пассажиры приобретают билеты непосредственно у водителя), чтобы установить, сколько человек, входящих в автобус, говорят «please» и «thank you» при покупке билета. Как оказалось, большинство английских пассажиров соблюдают правила приличия (rules of decorum), и почти все водители и кондукторы также говорят «спасибо», принимая деньги за билеты.

Более того, многие пассажиры еще раз благодарят водителя, когда выходят на своей остановке. Данная практика в меньшей степени распространена в мегаполисах, но в небольших и маленьких городах – это норма. Следуя традиционным маршрутом из жилого района на окраине Оксфорда в центр города, я отметила, что все пассажиры говорили «kyou» или «anks» при выходе из автобуса. Исключение составила только группа иностранных студентов, которые также не удосужились произнести «please» при покупке билетов. Многие туристы и гости страны отмечают учтивость (courtesy) английских пассажиров, а я сама по результатам исследования данного аспекта человеческих взаимоотношений, проводившегося в разных странах, сделала вывод, что для других народов подобная вежливость нетипична. В других странах только в небольших населенных пунктах люди регулярно благодарят водителей, потому что они с ними лично знакомы.

Однако я должна указать, что наши «спасибо» и «пожалуйста» – это отнюдь не выражение искренней благодарности. Обычно мы просто бормочем (mumble) эти слова – без улыбки, не глядя в лицо водителю. То, что мы ведем себя благовоспитанно в общественных местах, вовсе не значит, что по натуре мы добрые, сердечные, великодушные люди. Просто у нас есть правила относительно «спасибо» и «пожалуйста», которые большинство из нас соблюдают почти всегда. Наши «please» и «thank you», обращенные к водителям автобусов, кондукторам и таксистам, – это еще одно проявление «вежливого эгалитаризма» (egalitarianism), отражение нашей щепетильности (scrupulosity) в отношении привлечения внимания к различиям в статусе и ко всему, что связано с

деньгами. Мы предпочитаем делать вид, будто эти люди оказывают нам услугу, а не исполняют свои обязанности за денежное вознаграждение.

И те подыгрывают (play up to) нам. Таксисты в особенности ждут, что клиенты, которых они доставили к месту назначения, не только заплатят за услуги, но и поблагодарят их, и чувствуют себя оскорбленными, если пассажир просто вручил им деньги, хотя обычно они проявляют снисхождение (be indulgent) к иностранцам. «Чего от них ждать», – презрительно бросил один из лондонских таксистов, говоря на эту тему. «У англичан это получается непроизвольно (it comes natural), – объяснил он. – Выходя из машины, они говорят «спасибо», «благодарю» или что-то еще. Ты тоже говоришь «спасибо» в ответ. И говорят все это машинально».

В свою очередь английские таксисты, как правило, очень любезны со своими клиентами и зачастую настроены весьма дружелюбно, так что даже нарушают традиционные правила сдержанности и невмешательства в частную жизнь (restraint and privacy). У англичан есть дежурная шутка по поводу болтливости таксистов, и последние в большинстве своем, оправдывают свою репутацию. Популярный стереотип – это таксист, изводящий пассажиров нескончаемыми монологами на любые темы, начиная от ошибок правительства или английского футбольного тренера и кончая обсуждением последнего скандала из жизни знаменитостей. Большинство англичан стесняются (be ashamed) попросить их замолчать или оспорить их весьма сомнительные утверждения. Мы ворчим по поводу болтливых таксистов, высмеиваем (make fun of) их на всю страну, а вот чтобы одернуть их – ни за что.

Unit 7

Capital Cities and Towns

Pre-Reading

A Word Bank

1. boundary (n) – граница; **outside the boundary** – за пределами e.g. We would need their agreement to build outside the city boundary. **to form the boundary between** – служить границей между e.g. The Mississippi River forms a natural boundary between Iowa and Illinois. **to mark the boundary** – отмечать границу e.g. The stream curves round to mark the boundary of their property.

2. commute (v) – ездить ежедневно на работу из пригорода и обратно e.g. Jim commutes to Manhattan every day. **commute** (n) – ежедневное путешествие на работу e.g. My morning commute takes 45 minutes. **commuter** (n) – житель пригорода, ежедневно едущий в город на работу поездом, автобусом и т.д.; **commuter belt** – «пригородный пояс», районы, многие жители которых ездят в город на работу; **commuter tax** – дополнительный налог, взимаемый городом с лиц, приезжающих на работу из пригородов

3. contribute (v) – способствовать, содействовать, вносить вклад; **to contribute to sth** – вносить вклад во что-то e.g. The volunteers contributed a lot to the campaign under the 'Book Your Future' motto. **contribution** (n) – вклад; **significant (valuable) contribution** – значительный (ценный) вклад; **to make a (one's) contribution to sth** – сделать вклад, внести лепту во что-либо e.g. Christopher Wren's contribution to building and rebuilding the city was immense.

4. cover an area – занимать площадь, расстилаться на e.g. The city covers 25 sq miles.

5. grow (v) – расти, увеличиваться; **to grow in size** – увеличиваться в размере; **to grow in importance** – становиться более значимым; **to grow rapidly (slowly, steadily)** – расти быстро (медленно, постоянно); **growth** (n) – рост, развитие; **gradual (rapid) growth** – постепенный (быстрый) рост; **a period of rapid growth** – период быстрого роста, развития; **growing** (adj) – растущий, увеличивающийся e.g. The growing population of that small town caused a lot of environmental problems.

6. home (n) – место возникновения или зарождения, колыбель e.g. England is the home of railways. **home** (adj) – родной; **home town** – родной город; **home** (v) – находиться e.g. Several publishers have homed in this city. **home (away) from home** – место такое же приятное и удобное как дом

7. rank (v) – относить(ся) к какой-либо категории, занимать место; **to rank sb/sth as** – считать к-либо/что-либо e.g. We rank Moscow as one of the best cities. **to rank among the best** – относиться к лучшей категории; **to rank among the first** – быть в числе первых; **to rank third** – занимать третье место; **to rank (be) on a par with** – занимать равное положение с e.g. We rank on a par with the safest countries in the world. **rank** (n) – категория, класс; **people of all ranks** – представители всех слоев общества

8. reside (v) – жить, проживать; **to reside in the country** – жить за городом; **to reside abroad** – жить за границей; **residence** (n) – проживание, местожительство, резиденция e.g. Rome was his main place of residence. **permanent (temporary) residence** – постоянное (временное) проживание; **to change one's residence** – менять местожительство; **official residence** – официальная резиденция; **resident** (n) – постоянный житель; **the residents of the suburbs** – жители предместий; **resident** (adj) – постоянно проживающий e.g. Many retired British people are now resident in Spain. **the resident population** – постоянное население

9. specimen (n) – образец; **the finest specimen of** – лучший образец; **a rare specimen** – редкий образец e.g. His works are among the finest specimens of the XIX century painting.

10. traffic (n) – движение, сообщение, транспорт; **heavy traffic** – интенсивное движение; **road (street) traffic** – дорожное движение; **to be stuck in traffic** – застрять в транспорте e.g. Sorry I'm late, I was stuck in traffic. **traffic** (adj) – дорожный, транспортный; **traffic accident** – дорожно-транспортное происшествие; **traffic jam** – затор, «пробка»; **traffic signs** – дорожные знаки

11. undergo (positive, negative) changes – претерпевать (положительные, отрицательные) перемены e.g. The city has undergone massive positive changes after the election of a new mayor.

B Cultural Awareness

The symbol of Liverpool is the Liver bird. The Liver Birds are two large bronze birds on top of a building – the Liver Building – in the city of Liverpool. According to the popular legend, they are a male and female pair, the female looking out to sea watching for the seamen to return safely home, whilst the male looks towards the city making sure the pubs are open. Local legend also says that the birds face away from each other as the city would cease to exist, if they were to mate and fly away. Many people in Liverpool are proud of their city and of the Liver Birds. There is a story that the birds will come alive if a truly pure woman walks between them. This will never happen! This is an example of the humor of the local people.

Inhabitants of Liverpool are referred to as Liverpudlians but are also colloquially known as 'Scousers', in reference to the local dish 'scouse', a form of stew.

Liverpool is internationally known for music and is recognized by Guinness World Records as the World Capital City of Pop. It is most famous as the birthplace of the Beatles, an internationally famous British pop group. A visit to the Cavern Night Club, the famed starting place of the Beatles, is a popular tourist attraction in Liverpool.

C Take a virtual sightseeing tour of London and match each sight with its description.



1. Piccadilly Circus



2. Soho



3. Chinatown



4. Trafalgar Square



5. Big Ben



6. Buckingham Palace



7. Mall



8. Westminster Abbey

a. Its name has been used at different times to describe different places in London. The first area known as that was located in the East End of London. At the start of the XX century immigrants from this Asian country were concentrated in that area. However, much of the area was damaged by aerial bombing during the Second World War. After the war the growing popularity of national cuisine and an influx of immigrants from Hong Kong led to an increasing number of restaurants serving their national cuisine being opened elsewhere.

b. It is a wide tree-lined avenue designed for royal processions on ceremonial occasions, running through St James's Park from Trafalgar Square to the front of Buckingham Palace.

c. It is a four-faced clock tower named after Sir Benjamin Hall, an architect. He was a very tall and stout man and his nickname was given to the clock. It is 329 feet high with a minute hand 11 feet long and a bell weighing 13.5 tons. It is considered to be one of the finest time-keepers in the world. Every day when people in the UK and overseas switch on their radios to listen to the BBC radio news, they hear its bells ring loud and clear. It is one of the most famous sounds in London.

d. Extremely busy with people, it is the centre of night life in the West End. London's best-known theatres and cinemas, the most famous restaurants and night-clubs can be found there. It is also known for its fountain and statue of an archer popularly known as Eros. It is actually quite small, and most people are rather disappointed when they see it for the first time because they had imagined it would be much bigger.

e. It is the official residence of Queen Elizabeth and the British Royal Family. It is a symbol and home of the British monarchy and is also the workplace of 450 people. Every year some

50,000 invited guests are entertained at garden parties, receptions, audiences and banquets. At the rear of the building there is a large park-like garden, which is the largest private garden in London. It covers 40 acres, includes a helicopter landing area, a lake, and a tennis court. It is the Queen's London residence. When she is in her residence the Royal Standard (the sovereign's personal flag adopted in 1960) is flown. The Royal Standard is a square blue flag with a crowned initial 'E' within a ring of roses, all in gold.

f. It was part of King Henry VIII's hunting grounds. When a hunter spied a deer, he cried 'Tally-Ho-o-o!', but with a smaller prey, the cry became 'So-Ho-o-o!' From the XVII to early XX century this area was avoided and neglected by the rich aristocrats in neighbouring areas. As such, this section developed a reputation for prostitution, music halls, cheap food and shady dealings. During the XX century, this part became the centre of bohemian London with intellectuals, writers, artists and poets. It is one of London's most exiting areas, a place to come to for fun and games after dark as it has London's trendiest clubs, bars and restaurants. This area of London has inspired other cities too. There are districts with the same name in New York, Hong Kong and Buenos Aires.

g. It is the actual geographical centre of London. At its centre is Nelson's Column guarded by four bronze lion statues at its base. There are a number of statues and sculptures in the square, with one plinth displaying changing pieces of contemporary art. The place is used for political demonstrations and community gatherings, such as the New Year's Eve. The name of the square commemorates the battle where a British naval victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain was won at the cost of Nelson's life.

h. It is a very big church built in the Gothic style. It is the traditional place of coronation and burial site for English, later British and currently the Commonwealth Realms kings. William the Conqueror was the first king to be crowned there. There is a Poet's Corner here. Many famous English people are buried here, among them Charles Dickens, Rudyard Kipling, Charles Darwin, Isaac Newton.

D Someone has drawn notes (♪) instead of words in this text about London's red buses. Read it and try to decide what the original word was. Write the words in the blank spaces.



London is also famous for its red buses. In the early 1990s, London's famous red buses were ♪_____, that is, they stopped being state-owned and became privately owned. The different bus companies wanted to paint their buses in their own company ♪_____. But many people, fond of the familiar red buses, were against this ♪_____ and the government ruled that all buses had to stay red, both because this is what the people of London wanted and also because it believed this would be good for the tourist trade. For the same ♪_____, when the iconic version of the London red bus, the famous Routemaster was taken out of regular service, it became a bus for ♪_____ trips.

At one ♪_____, almost every London bus was a Routemaster. Originally intended to work for 17 years only, they proved so durable, convenient and popular that they lasted half a ♪_____. They were convenient because they were 'hop-on hop-off' buses. That is, they had no doors which ♪_____ and close, just an open-sided platform ♪_____. So you didn't have to wait for the next bus stop, you could hop off any time you wanted. In off-peak hours you could hop on anywhere too. But they did not conform to modern expectations

regarding pram and wheelchair access. So, at 2:00 p.m. on 9 December 2005, double-decker bus №159 left Marble Arch in central London. It was unusually crowded. An hour later, it crawled slowly into Brixton bus garage in south London. It was working perfectly well, but it had to go slowly because it was surrounded by crowds of well-wishers who were saying 🎵_____ to an old friend. This ended the career of the Routemaster.

Reading

By seeing London, you can see as much of life as the world can show

London

Among the major industrial cities London comes first. It is the capital of England and the UK. Today London is one of the world's largest port cities. It is one of the three main global financial centres along with New York and Tokyo. It is also a popular tourist attraction in Europe due to its numerous places of interest.

London was not built as a city in the same way as Paris or New York. It began life as a Roman fort of Londinium founded in the first century AD at a place where it was possible to cross the River Thames. A wall was built around the ancient town for defence, but during the long period of peace, people built outside the walls. This building continued over the years. In 1665 the Great Plague broke out in London, so many people left the city and escaped to the villages in the surrounding countryside. In 1666 the Great Fire of London ended the plague, but it also destroyed much of the city. Although people returned to live in the rebuilt city after the plague and fire, there were never again so many Londoners living in the city centre.

These days London has spread outwards, including surrounding villages. The gradual growth of the city helps to explain the fact that London does not have just one centre, it has a number of centres, each with a distinct character. The four main parts of London are:

- The City, the business centre;
- Westminster, the administrative centre;
- The West End, the cultural centre;
- The East End, the industrial centre.

The City

The City does not refer to the whole of central London but rather to a small area in the centre. It includes the original Roman town which was rather small and covered an area of about one square mile (2.5 sq km) and hence it was called the Square Mile. It is a major business and financial centre ranking on a par with New York City as the leading centre of global finance. The City has a resident population of approximately 11,000 but around 320,000 people work there, mainly in financial services sector.

The local authority is the City of London Corporation. The Corporation is headed by the Lord Mayor of the City of London, a position that is not the same as the more recently created position of the Mayor of London. The City has its own flag and coat of arms. It has a unique political status. It has its own independent police force, the City of London Police. The rest of Greater London is policed by the Metropolitan Police Service, based at New Scotland Yard. It also has one hospital. The Guildhall is the ceremonial and administrative centre of the City. Mansion House is the official residence of the Lord Mayor, who is appointed annually. Once a year, in November, the Lord Mayor's Show takes place. This is a colourful street parade in which the newly elected Lord Mayor travels in a 200-year-old golden coach. In the evening a splendid meal is served in the Guildhall, to which the Prime Minister and members of the Government are invited.

When the Queen wishes to conduct business within the City, she is met by the Lord Mayor at Temple Bar where she requests permission to enter this private, sovereign state.

Temple Bar in Fleet Street is the only surviving gateway to the City of London and an impressive monument with a dragon, Dragon Statue, marks the boundary between the City and Westminster.

The Dragon or the Griffon (a mythical beast, half eagle and half lion) is said to guard treasure and is the symbol of the City of London.

In the famous Threadneedle Street you will find the Bank of England, Lloyds, the most famous insurance company in the world. Nearby is the Stock Exchange where shares in commercial companies are bought and sold.

The centre of the country's judicial system is also to be found here, in the City. The Old Bailey houses many courts and some of Britain's most famous murder trials have taken place here.

Fleet Street is famous as the home of the nation's newspapers but, in fact, only two of them the Daily Express and the Daily Telegraph – are still in Fleet Street. However, people still say 'Fleet Street' to mean the press.

Westminster

The name Westminster was used for the ancient description of the area around Westminster Abbey – The West Minister, or monastery, church, that gave the area its name. It has been the seat of the government for almost a thousand years. It is a large concentration of London's historic and prestigious landmarks and visitor attractions, including the Palace of Westminster, Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, Downing Street, important ministries in Whitehall. It is the heart of Britain.

The West End

Located to the west of the historic City of London, the West End was long favoured by the rich elite as a place of residence because it was far from the noise and smoke of the crowded City. It was also located close to the royal seat of power at Westminster. Developed in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it was originally built as a series of palaces, expensive town houses, fashionable shops and places of entertainment. The name West End is a flexible term with different meanings in different contexts. It may refer to the entertainment district around Leicester Square and Covent Garden as well as to the shopping district centred on Oxford Street, Regent Street, and Bond Street. There are around 40 theatres in London's Theatreland. Theatre performances in the West End tend to be musicals, classic plays and comedies.

The East End

The East End is a district of docks and factories. It grew with the spread of industries. But in recent years it has undergone positive changes. The old docklands have been transformed into the Canary Wharf. The Canary Wharf is one of London's two main financial centres, alongside the traditional City of London and contains many of the UK's tallest buildings. The East End has long been known for its immigrant population where people from abroad have come to find work. These days, many Jews and Bengalis live in the East End, and within a small area you can see a mosque, a church and a synagogue.

The people living in the East End are well known for their friendly and lively nature. The East End markets are famous throughout the world. Petticoat Lane market takes place every Sunday morning and has become one of the sights of London.

Traditionally someone born in the East End is known as a Cockney. Cockney is also used of any Londoner who speaks a cockney accent. Cockneys are distinguished by their quick wit, sense of humour and willingness to be of help if they can.

The City is popularly called the 'money' of London, the West End – the 'goods' of London and the East End – the 'hands' of London.

The population of London is more than 7 million. The majority of Londoners live in its suburbs. Millions of them commute to the centre each day.

London is a very cosmopolitan city. Many people from various parts of the world came and set up in communities in London, many of them in the recent past. All have brought along their cultures and traditions making London a truly multicultural place.

What a wonderful city Edinburgh is! What alternation of height and depth

Edinburgh

Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and the seat of the Scottish Parliament. It is the second largest city in Scotland and the seventh most populous in the United Kingdom. The city is renowned world-wide for its history, architecture, scenery and cultural attractions. Edinburgh's unique features include two extinct volcanoes, one of them right in the City Centre onto which Edinburgh Castle is built. Most of the attractions in Edinburgh are located in the Old Town, a medieval town in the heart of a modern Scottish city. Among them are Edinburgh Castle, a must-see for anyone sightseeing Edinburgh. The Royal Mile, the Palace of Holyroodhouse, the Queen's residence in the city, Walter Scott Monument, the Chapel of St Margaret, Royal Scottish Academy, the National Gallery of Scotland as well as the New Town are among the main sights of Edinburgh. Edinburgh can be quite busy both during the summer and winter seasons when tourists literally flock in. Edinburgh is famous for its memorable New Year's celebration – the Edinburgh Hogmanay. The city hosts the annual Edinburgh International Festival. The number of visitors attracted to the Festival is roughly equal to the settled population of the city.

If you don't know where you are going, any road will take you to Cardiff

Cardiff

Cardiff is the capital and the largest city in Wales and the tenth largest city in the United Kingdom. The city is Wales' chief commercial centre, the base for most national, cultural and sporting institutions, the Welsh national media, and the seat of the National Assembly of Wales. The stunning XI-century Cardiff Castle is a major tourist attraction in the city centre. Cardiff has many other landmark buildings such as the Millennium Stadium, Pierhead Building, the Welsh National Museum and the Senedd, the home of the National Assembly of Wales. Four major institutions of higher education can be found here. Cardiff often acts as a host city for big and smaller musical competitions, festivals and other events.

Belfast is like an ugly child; you love it the most

Belfast

Belfast is the capital and largest city in Northern Ireland. Historically, Belfast has been a centre for the Irish linen industry (earning the nickname 'Linenopolis'), tobacco production, rope-making and shipbuilding: the city's main shipbuilders which built the well-known Titanic, propelled Belfast onto the global stage in the early XX century as the biggest and most productive shipyard in the world. Today Belfast remains a centre of industry, as well as the arts, higher education and business, a legal centre, and is the economic engine of Northern Ireland. Among the city's grandest buildings are the City Hall, the Waterfront Hall and the Grand Opera House.

It's not necessary to go far and wide, you can really find exciting and inspiring things within big and small towns all over the country

Birmingham

Birmingham is the most populous British city outside London. A medium-sized market town during the medieval period, Birmingham grew to international prominence in the XVIII century being hailed as 'the first manufacturing town in the world'. In fact men used to sell their wives there as recently as the XVIII century. In 1733 a man sold his wife in the market place for a little more than one pound! Although neither husbands nor wives are for sale nowadays, Birmingham's markets offer a large choice of other goods. People used to come to buy and sell old clothes in the colourful rag market but now there is also a wide selection of fashionable clothes for everybody. Years ago farmers used to sell their animals at the Bull Ring, but now it is one of the biggest open-air markets and shopping centres in the United Kingdom. People enjoy shopping there because it has modern shops, together with the atmosphere of a traditional street market.

Today Birmingham is a major international commercial centre, and an important transport, retail, events and conference city. Birmingham's three universities and two university

colleges make it the largest centre of higher education in the UK outside London, and its major cultural institutions including the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, the Birmingham Royal Ballet and the Barber Institute of Fine Arts, enjoy international reputations. People from Birmingham are called 'Brummies', a term derived from the city's nickname of 'Brum'.

Manchester

Further to the north is Manchester. Born during the Industrial Revolution, it played a decisive and leading role in world textile manufacture in the late XVIII century. It was textile and other associated trades, which dominated and created a young dynamic city whose very symbol is a worker bee – a feature of the city's coat of arms and an emblem repeated in mosaics all over the floor of the city's Town Hall.

Forming part of the English Core Cities Group, Manchester today is a centre of arts, the media, higher education and commerce. All these factors contributed to Manchester polling as the second city of the UK in 2002. In 2007 Manchester was regarded as the fastest growing city economically. It is the second most visited city in England after London. The city is also famous for its 2 sporting teams – Manchester United and Manchester City.

Bath

The city was first established as spa by the Romans in 43 AD, although verbal tradition suggests that Bath was known before then. They built baths and a temple on the surrounding hills of Bath around Britain's only hot springs. The City of Bath was inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 1987. It has a variety of theatres, museums, and other cultural and sporting venues, which have helped to make it a major centre for tourism, with over one million staying visitors and 3.8 million day visitors to the city each year. The city has two universities and several schools and colleges. The city also has a long-standing musical tradition: it holds the Bath International Music Festival and Mozartfest every year. Other festivals include the annual Bath Film Festival, Bath Literature Festival and its counterpart for children.

Stratford-upon-Avon

Set in the beautiful rural Warwickshire countryside, on the banks of the river Avon, Stratford-upon-Avon is a popular tourist destination owing to its status as birthplace of the world's greatest poet and dramatist William Shakespeare. A market town dating back to medieval times, it receives about three million visitors a year from all over the world. The town is internationally renowned for Royal Shakespeare Theatre, the Royal Shakespeare Company's main theatre in Stratford. It is a one-room theatre, allowing the actors and the audience to share the same place as they did when Shakespeare's plays were first produced. Among the main attractions of the town are the Shakespeare's houses: five beautifully preserved Tudor homes and gardens, all directly linked with William Shakespeare and his family. The houses are owned and cared for by the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust. Holy Trinity Church where Shakespeare was baptized and is buried is also among the town's landmarks. Every year, in April Stratford-upon-Avon celebrates Shakespeare's birthday. In 2012 the World Shakespeare Festival was planned from 23 April to 9 September with shows of 50 professional and amateur companies from Britain and abroad.

Glasgow

Standing on the river Clyde, Glasgow is Scotland's largest city. It used to be called 'the dear dirty city', as its leading role during the industrial revolution of the XIX century caused a great deal of pollution. Today many of the shipyards have closed and some traditional manufacturing industries have been replaced by the high-tech electronics industries. Although the Clyde used to be a very dirty river, now it is much cleaner. Recently, Scotland's most famous fish, the salmon, has been seen swimming once again in the heart of the city.

Glasgow is the home of the Scottish National Orchestra, the Scottish Opera and Scottish Ballet. These last two are based at the magnificent Theatre Royal. The Kellingrove galleries contain the finest art collection in Britain outside London.

Hay-on-Wye

Hay-on-Wye is a Welsh border town on the southern bank of the River Wye. It is unique, because although its total population is only 1500, the town has over thirty bookshops which contain well over a million antiquarian and second-hand books. Hay-on-Wye is the ideal holiday centre and destination for bibliophiles or as they are informally called 'bookworms'!

Enniskillen

Enniskillen is the County Town of Fermanagh, Northern Ireland. The Town centre is firmly built along the long, narrow Main Street, which actually changes six times along its length! Each other section of the street with a unique style and character gives Enniskillen a real sense of bustle and life. Located directly beside the Town Hall is the town square called the Diamond. The major sight of the town is Enniskillen Castle, originally built in the XVI century. Now it houses the Fermanagh County Museum which focuses on the country's history, traditional rural life, the history of the castle, local crafts and Belleek Pottery. There are numerous schools and colleges in and around the Enniskillen area, from primary level to secondary level, including some further education colleges.

Post-Reading

A Decide whether these statements are false or true. Correct those which are false.

1. London began life as a Roman port of Londinium founded in the first century AD.
2. In the second half of the XVII century London underwent two terrible disasters – a fire in 1665 and a plague in 1666.
3. The four main parts of London are the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End.
4. The National Gallery of Wales is among Edinburgh's cultural institutions.
5. Cardiff is situated on the River Lagan.
6. The famous liner Titanic was built and launched in Belfast.
7. Birmingham is the second largest city in Northern Ireland.
8. The symbol of Manchester is a golden plate with 'City of a Thousand Trades' carved on it.
9. It was Romans who first put the city of Bath on the map.
10. The houses in Stratford-upon-Avon are owned and cared for by the Royal Shakespeare Company.
11. Situated on the river Clyde, Glasgow is Scotland's largest city.
12. The word 'bookworms' in this text implies an insect that eats books.
13. The Town Hall in Enniskillen is nicknamed the Diamond.

B Match the words or expressions in the left column with their definitions in the right column.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. ancient town | a. a city with a harbour or docks where ships can be loaded and unloaded |
| 2. border town | b. a city that provides the necessary space, equipment etc for a special event |
| 3. capital city | c. a town situated on the official line separating two countries |
| 4. cosmopolitan city | d. a town producing many goods in different factories |
| 5. host city | e. a very old town with an interesting history |
| 6. major city | f. a town founded in the Middle Ages and preserving historical and architectural sights of that period |
| 7. manufacturing town | g. where the government of a country or state is |
| 8. market town | h. where people from different parts of the world come to live |

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 9. medieval town | i. a town where there is an outdoor place with people regularly buying and selling things |
| 10. port city | j. a very important city |

C Find words and expressions in the Pre-Reading and Reading passages which have the following definitions.

1. to give somebody the idea for something, especially a story, painting, poem etc
2. belonging to the present time, modern
3. to do something to show that you remember and respect somebody important or an important event in the past
4. the real or imaginary line that marks the edge of a state, country etc
5. continuing to exist after a long time
6. a building in which Muslims worship
7. a building where Christians go to worship
8. a building where Jewish people meet for religious worship
9. something you have to see
10. continuously moving or changing
11. a place where an organized sports event takes place

D Use the correct form of the words in C to complete the given sentences.

1. The tourists were impressed by the _____ building of the old library.
2. The priest who performed the marriage service in the local _____ was a friend of the family.
3. A special commission was set up to re-examine the _____ of English counties.
4. If you are interested in the early history of the motor car, this exhibition is a _____.
5. The dancers performed to a new and _____ arrangement of 'Swan Lake'.
6. Both my parents belonged to the Jewish faith and regularly attended a _____.
7. The _____ for the 2014 Winter Olympics will be Sochi in Russia.
8. The Monument was built _____ the famous musician.
9. The followers of Muhammad gathered in a _____ to study the teachings in Koran, their holy book.
10. The rings she makes _____ by the shapes of sea creatures.
11. Most other countries cannot keep up with Taiwan's _____ development as an industrial economy.

Translate into English

1. В самом сердце города в ознаменование Дня Земли мэр города посадит 4 дерева.
2. На ежедневные поездки в Лондон на работу поездом у меня уходит час.
3. В городе находятся несколько уникальных образцов архитектуры эпохи Возрождения, в том числе Художественная галерея, церковь Св. Николаса и т.д.
4. Среди самых посещаемых туристических достопримечательностей сегодня числятся тематические парки южной Кореи, которые идут наравне с египетскими пирамидами и Тадж Махалом.
5. Новоизбранный лидер партии утверждал, что даже если страна не присоединится к ЕС или НАТО в ближайшие 15 лет, она претерпит важные позитивные изменения.
6. Несколько причин объясняют возрастающую популярность экстремального туризма. Одна из его привлекательных сторон – это «выброс адреналина», вызываемый элементом риска.
7. Статуя Свободы, вероятно, самая известная достопримечательность Нью-Йорка, была торжественно открыта 28 октября 1886 года. Статуя была сконструирована

французским скульптором Фредериком Бартольди. С тех пор она является символом США и свободы.

8. Необязательно жить в Лондоне, чтобы слышать Биг Бен, одни из лучших часов в мире. Бой часов используется как школьный звонок в Японии.
9. Будучи этнически разнообразным и богатым исторически, Лондон продолжает привлекать людей со всего света, многие из которых находят здесь свой новый дом. Практически любая раса, нация, культура и религия может найти здесь «своих» лондонцев.
10. Виндзорский замок – официальная резиденция королевской семьи. Когда королева в замке, вывешивается специальный флаг, чтоб всех известить об этом.

Extra Exploration

A The first sentence of each paragraph (1-4) is given. Complete the text ‘St Paul’s Cathedral’ with a-d.

1. St Paul’s Cathedral, one of the most attractive architectural marvels can be seen high above the city of London.
2. The interior of the Cathedral is very beautiful.
3. Here you can climb 263 steps to the Whispering Gallery which runs round the Dome.
4. The north-west tower of the Cathedral contains 13 bells hung for change ringing while the south-west contains 4, including the Great Paul, the largest bell in the British Isles, cast in 1881.

a. It is as imposing as the exterior of the church. It is home to numerous carvings, statues, memorials and tombs of famous British figures, including Lord Nelson, Duke of Wellington, Sir Winston Churchill. Sir Christopher Wren is also buried here. There is no memorial on his tomb, only an epitaph: ‘For his monument, just look around you’.

b. It is not rung now lest the vibration should cause damage to the Cathedral.

c. It has had an eventful history. Five different churches were built at this site. The last one was completely destroyed by the Great Fire of London in 1666. Sir Christopher Wren was tasked with the construction of a new church to replace the old one. The huge dome of the Cathedral with a golden ball and cross on top has been dominating the skyline for 300 years.

d. It is called so, because of the phenomenon of traveling whispers. Whispering Gallery is constructed in the form of a circular wall, and allows whispered communication from any part of the internal side of the dome to any other part. The sound is carried by waves that travel around the circumference. The extent to which the sound travels at St Paul’s Cathedral can be judged by clapping in the gallery, which produces four echoes.

B Fill in the gaps in this text with words and phrases from the list below.

St James’s Park is one of ten royal parks in and around London which are owned by the Crown but are open to the public 1____. They make a special contribution to city-living because their existence ensures that there are areas of green between the flats, office blocks and other buildings, and there is somewhere quiet and attractive to escape to, 2____, crowded shops and streets.

Each park has its own character. Hyde Park, for example, was originally a hunting forest and 3____ with horse-riders. People who enjoy a good argument can go to Speaker’s Corner, where they can listen to people expressing their views on 4_____.

Regent’s Park was also originally a hunting park. It is larger than Hyde Park and now is 5_____ of London Zoo.

Not all the parks are in the centre of London. Greenwich and Richmond Parks are both in 6____. Richmond Park like other royal parks was originally preserved for hunting. It still has large herds of deer, but they are 7____ hunted.

Greenwich Park is famous for its historic 8____. But the most important thing Greenwich is famous for is the 9____, which runs through the Observatory's courtyard.

The parks of London are called 10____ of London.

Greenwich Meridian
free of charge
the suburbs
the 'lungs'
no longer

is still popular
different topics
the home
away from traffic jams
Royal Observatory

C Work with numerals and use each number, figure, date or amount of money given in the box properly.

1985	615 million	1835	6000	1.5 milliard
35,000	eighties	one	five	8 May, 2010

Kensington is an exclusive part of London where you can find many foreign embassies, large, glamorous hotels and the department store that is the symbol of expensive and high-class living – Harrods. Harrods began in London's East End at the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign. In 1____, Charles Henry Harrod, a tea merchant and grocery wholesaler started his own shop. Throughout its history the store has had 2____ owners. The last owner of Harrods's was the Egyptian tycoon Mohamed Al-Fayed who bought the store in 3____ for 4____ pounds. There is a memorial to his son Dodi Fayed and Princess Diana near Harrods' famous Egyptian escalators. On 5____ Mohamed Al-Fayed sold Harrods to the Qatar Royal family for 6____ pounds. Harrods is number 7____ department store in the world for luxury branded merchandise. 8____ people work here and about 9____ customers visit it daily. In the late 10____, Harrods stopped selling fur clothing. Recently it has resumed sale of fur, and Harrods is now the only department store selling fur in the UK. People say you can buy anything in Harrods, including wild animals – they even have a zoo which will sell you lion cubs as well as more common pets such as dogs, cats or parrots. Harrods even succeeded in supplying a customer with a baby elephant, although it had to be ordered specially.

D Find ten extra words in this text about several bridges in Cambridge and cross them out.

There are a number of bridges across on the River Cam and many tales and legends are connected with some of them. The Bridge of Sighs in Cambridge is a covered bridge belonging to St John's College of Cambridge University. It was built in 1831 and crosses the River Cam among between the two parts of the college. It is named after the Bridge of Sighs in Venice, although they have a little architecturally in common beyond the fact that they are both covered. The bridge is one of Cambridge's main tourist attractions and Queen Victoria is said to have loved it more than any other spot in the city. A common myth states that it was the students who were named this bridge 'bridge of sighs', because of the 'sighs' of pre-exam students. Students are said to sigh on passing from their quarters to the tutors' offices in the most main college building.

The oldest of Cambridge's current bridges, built in 1640, is Clare Bridge. The bridge has 14 stone balls which decorating it and one of the balls has a missing section. Many different stories are told to explain the missing section of the ball. One rumour is that the builder received insufficient payment, and in his anger removed such a segment of the ball; another is that

complete bridges were subject to a tax at the time the bridge was built, and the missing section made the bridge incomplete and hence untaxed.

One famous narrative relates to Queen's College's so-called Mathematical Bridge. The story usually goes as if follows: constructed by Sir Isaac Newton, it held itself together without any bolts or screws. Years later, inquisitive students took it apart in order to see how much it fitted together and the deconstructors were unable to reassemble it without bolts. However, the bridge was erected 22 years after Newton's death and used the pins and screws at the joints.

Food for Thought and Talk

1. Expand on the saying 'If you are tired of London, you are tired of life'.
2. If you were a guide in your city, what would your sightseeing tour consist of?

Food for Writing

Writing techniques

A descriptive composition about a place or a building should consist of:

- a. an introduction** in which you identify it, give its exact location and state the reason for choosing it;
- b. a main body** in which you describe the main aspects of the place or building in detail;
- c. a conclusion** in which you mention your feelings and your final thoughts about the place or give a recommendation.

Such pieces of writing can be found as articles in newspapers, tourist magazines or brochures, or as a part of a story or letter.

Points to consider:

- a.** A wide variety of strong adjectives or adverbs will make your description more interesting;
- b.** Use of the senses (hearing, sight, smell, taste, touch) as well as narrative techniques to start and finish your composition will make your description more vivid;
- c.** present tenses should be used when describing a place/building for a tourist brochure. Past tenses should be used when you describe a visit to a place or building which took place in the past. First and second conditionals (will/would) can be used when you describe your ideal house/city etc.

Linking words

To express condition	on condition that; provided/providing (that); only if; as long as; in case; in case of; if
To express the consequence of a condition	consequently; then; so; in which case; if so; if not; otherwise

A Use the Internet to look for information about a sculpture of a naked, pregnant woman with no arms unveiled in Trafalgar Square in 2005. Then write a composition about it. To organize your thoughts, use a graphic organizer.

ALISON LAPPER
disabled, pregnant woman

MARC QUINN
author of the sculpture, friend of Alison



PUBLIC DEBATE ON DISABILITY
Female Heroism or Terrible Ugliness

B Choose one of these galleries or museums in London – the National Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery, the Tate Gallery, the British Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, Madame Tussaud’s Museum – and investigate the information about it. Answer the questions below and then write a descriptive composition about the gallery or museum.

1. What did you find most interesting about the gallery or museum?
2. Had you heard about the gallery or museum before?
3. Why exactly did you choose this particular gallery or museum?

Snap before Nap

The Tower of London

Her Majesty’s Royal Palace and Fortress, more commonly known as the Tower of London, is a historic castle on the north bank of the River Thames in central London. It was founded towards the end of 1066 as part of the Norman Conquest of England. The White Tower, which gives the entire castle its name, was built by William the Conqueror in 1078. The castle comprises not one but 20 towers. Many stories associated with British history come from the Tower. Many political opponents of the kings were locked, tortured and killed in the Tower. The sons of King Edward IV were murdered in the so-called Bloody Tower. The skeletons of two little boys were found buried in the White Tower. Sir Thomas More was beheaded there and the second wife of Henry VIII, Anne Boleyn, was beheaded on Tower Green. The Tower also used to be a royal residence: several kings lived here especially during turbulent times when the donjon seemed a lot safer than the palace in Westminster.

Today the Tower is a tourist attraction. It is best known for its Crown Jewels, one of the most valuable collections of jewellery in the world. The Crown Jewels can be viewed in the Jewel House from a moving pavement, designed to cope with a huge number of tourists. It also homes the Museum of Armour, where personal armours of English kings are displayed.

The Tower of London permanently keeps a group of ravens on the grounds. The group comprises at least seven individuals (six required, with a seventh in reserve). The presence of the ravens is traditionally believed to protect the Crown and the Tower. A superstition suggests that ‘If the ravens are lost or fly away, the Crown will fall and Britain with it’. Hence, King Charles II placed the birds under royal protection and had their wings clipped to prevent them from flying away. With the single wing clipped, they can only fly for short distances. This is more or less the only real hardship in their lives. Otherwise, the ravens are treated like royalty. Like the Royals, the ravens live in a palace and are waited on by servants. The diet of the ravens is carefully maintained: it includes fresh fruit, cheese and fresh meat, as well as vitamins and other supplements. Each Tower raven has its individual name and a different coloured band on one leg, to make it easier to identify individual birds. Ravens in captivity in the Tower grounds have

had lifespan of over 40 years. During the global spread of H5N1 virus ('bird flu') in 2006, the ravens of the Tower were taken inside, and lived in aviaries. So for centuries the fate of the British Empire and later the Commonwealth has been tied to the ravens.

The main entrance of the Tower is at the Byward Tower, where you'll find the so-called Beefeaters or Yeomen Warders. Dressed in historic clothes, they not only guard the Tower, but also give guided tours of the fortress. One of the about 40 Yeoman Warders is known as the Ravenmaster, responsible for the ravens living in the Tower.



The original design of these cartoon mugs makes a lovely gift or memento of ravens, iconic British birds, and Yeomen Warders, ceremonial guardians of the Tower.

Hidden Rules of English Behaviour

Render in English an extract from 'Watching the English' by Kate Fox.

Правило «И себе нальете бокал?»

В особом микроклимате паба правила обходительности (courteousness, polite manners) очень сложны и строго соблюдаются (observe). Например, в английских пабах не принято давать на чай (tip) хозяину заведения или обслуживающему персоналу. Вместо чаевых их обычно угощают (treat to) напитками. Дать персоналу на чай – значит в грубой (rude) форме напомнить им, что они являются «прислугой», а угостив их напитком, вы подчеркнете, что относитесь к ним как к равным. Согласно этикету, предписывающему предлагать напиток хозяину или обслуживающему персоналу после того, как вы сделали заказ, следует сказать: «And one for you?» или «And will you have one yourself?» Предложение должно быть выражено в форме вопроса, а не распоряжения, и при этом сдержанно: ни в коем случае нельзя возвещать всем присутствующим о своей щедрости (generosity).

Даже если сами вы не заказываете напитки, все равно принято спросить хозяина паба или бармена: «Will you have a drink?» – но «And one for yourself?» предпочтительнее, поскольку предложение, высказанное в такой форме, подразумевает, что посетитель и бармен пьют вместе и что бармен включен в «круг равных». Я также заметила, что англичане избегают употреблять слово «buy». Вопрос «Can I buy you a drink?» теоретически допустим (acceptable), но на практике его редко можно услышать, поскольку в нем содержится намек (hint of) на деньги. Когда речь идет о деньгах, англичане предпочитают не заострять на этом внимание. Все знают, что хозяин паба или бармен обслуживают нас за деньги и, по сути, ритуал «And one for yourself?» – это своеобразный способ «дать на чай», но было бы бестактно подчеркивать денежный аспект взаимоотношений между барменом и клиентом.

В вопросе денег персонал паба проявляет аналогичную щепетильность (scrupulousness). Если бармен соглашается выпить за счет клиента, то он обычно говорит: «Спасибо, я налью себе полбокала», – и добавляет цену выбранного напитка в общий счет заказа. По неписаным правилам, персонал паба всегда выбирает относительно недорогие напитки. Называя измененную сумму счета, бармен ненавязчиво дает клиенту понять, что он не злоупотребил (abuse) его великодушием.

Поведение бармена при употреблении напитка, которым его угостили, также свидетельствует о том, что он воспринял щедрость клиента не как чаевые, а как

приглашение выпить вместе с ним. Он всегда постарается поймать взгляд клиента и, приподняв бокал, скажет «Cheers» или «Thanks», что является обычной практикой в кругу друзей. Даже если у бармена нет возможности налить себе напиток и выпить его сразу же, даже спустя час или два, налив себе напиток, он постарается перехватить взгляд клиента, за счет которого он пьет, приподнимет бокал в знак благодарности и кивнет с улыбкой.

Многие иностранцы ритуал «И себе нальете бокальчик?» расценивают как излишне и неоправданно (unjustifiably) сложный способ уплаты чаевых – действие, почти во всем мире осуществляемое путем простого вручения нескольких монет. Один ошеломленный американец, сравнил бытующие в английских пабах порядки с нравами Византии, а француз назвал всю процедуру «типично английским лицемерием» (hypocrisy).

Другие иностранцы говорили мне, что наши сложные ритуалы вежливости очаровательны, хотя и несколько странноваты.

Английские правила вежливости, безусловно, сложны и по природе своей лицемерны, поскольку призваны опровергнуть (deny) или замаскировать (conceal, disguise) существование классовых различий. Но ведь любая вежливость – это форма лицемерия: почти по определению она подразумевает притворство.

Ну а ритуал «И себе нальете бокальчик?» – это коллективный самообман (self-deception): мы все делаем вид, будто покупка напитков в пабе никак не связана с такими вульгарными вещами, как «деньги», и с такими унижительными (humiliating), как «обслуживание».

UNIT 8

Patchwork of British Life

Pre-Reading

A Word Bank

1. **attach** (v) – привязывать, располагать к себе; **to be attached to sb/sth** – любить, испытывать привязанность e.g. He is foolishly attached to old customs. **attachment** (n) – привязанность, преданность; **attachment to a friend**; **deep-rooted attachment** – глубоко укоренившаяся привязанность

2. **cater** (v) – поставлять напитки и продукты и обеспечивать обслуживание на приемах, обедах, свадьбах e.g. This is the biggest event we've ever catered for. **to cater for** – удовлетворять запросы определенной группы людей e.g. Our agency caters for tourists from the Middle East. **catering business/service** – бизнес/услуги по обслуживанию на приемах, вечеринках; **self-catering** – об отпуске или каникулах, во время которых вы сами обеспечиваете питание; **self-catering apartment/cottage** – проживание в квартире/коттедже, где готовкой еды занимаетесь сами e.g. Prices start from £115 per person for seven nights' self-catering.

3. **commercial** (adj) – доходный, прибыльный; **commercial radio/TV-channel** – рекламный радио/теле-канал; **commercial** (n) – реклама на радио/телевидении; **a soap powder commercial** – реклама мыльного порошка; **commercial break** – рекламная пауза

4. **contemporary** (adj) – современный, в современном стиле; **contemporary writers (literature, society, art)** – современн-ые писатели (-ая литература, -ое общество, искусство); Syn. **modern**; Ant. **outdated, old-fashioned** e.g. The lecturer told them about life in contemporary Britain. **contemporary** (n) – современник e.g. Petrarch and Chaucer were contemporaries.

5. **detached-house** (n) – особняк; **semi-detached house** (n) – дом на одну семью, имеющий общую стену с соседним домом; **block of flats** (n) – многоквартирный дом; **cottage** (n) – небольшой загородный дом; **chateau** (n) – замок, загородный дворец, вилла, шато (фр); **mansion** (n) – большой особняк; **castle** (n) – замок, дворец; **bungalow** (n) – бунгало,

одноэтажная дача с верандой; **stately home** (n) – старинный помещичий дом или замок, представляющий исторический интерес

6. indispensable (adj) – необходимый, незаменимый; **indispensable to life** – необходимый для жизни; **to consider oneself indispensable** – считать себя незаменимым; **to make oneself indispensable to sb** – стать необходимым для кого-то; **indispensable aspect (part) of sth** – неотъемлемая часть чего-либо e.g. Mobile phones have become an indispensable part of our lives.

7. privacy (n) – уединение, уединенность e.g. There is no privacy here. **to disturb sb's privacy** – нарушать чье-либо уединение; **a right to privacy** – право на уединение; **to live in absolute privacy** – жить в полном уединении; **to ensure privacy** – обеспечивать, гарантировать уединение; **private** (adj) – частный, личный, отдельный, собственный; **private property (school)** – частная собственность (школа); **private enterprise** – частное предприятие/предпринимательство; **private office (secretary)** – личный кабинет (секретарь); **private opinion** – личное мнение; **private life** – частная/личная жизнь; **for my private use** – для моего личного пользования; **private correspondence** – частная переписка

8. snob (n) – сноб e.g. I don't want to sound like a snob, but I think she was vulgar. **music snobs** – снобы от музыки; **intellectual snobs** – интеллектуальные снобы; **snob appeal/value** – то, что представляет привлекательность для снобов (высокая цена, заграничное происхождение и т.д.) e.g. That kind of car has real snob appeal. **snobbery** (n) – снобизм; **inverted snobbery** – негативное отношение ко всему, что присуще высшему классу общества; **snobbish** (adj) – чванливый e.g. Her family seems snobbish.

9. specialty shop – магазин, специализирующийся в продаже какого-то одного товара/продукта; **department store** – универмаг; **supermarket** – супермаркет; **boutique** – бутик, небольшой магазин женской одежды

10. umbrella term/word/title – наиболее широкая номинация фактов, явлений и т.п.; **come under the umbrella term** – «идти» под общим термином e.g. District nurses, health visitors and school nurses will come under the umbrella term 'community nursing'.

B Metric Awareness

How tall?

If a British person asks you how tall you are, it would probably not help you to say something like 'one, sixty-three'. He or she is not likely to understand. Instead, you would have to say 'five foot four'. This means five feet and four inches.

1 inch = 2.53 cm

12 inches = 1 foot = 30.48cm

How far?

If you see a road sign saying 'Oxford 50', this does not mean that Oxford is 50 kilometres away – it is 50 miles away. All road signs in Britain are shown in miles. Similarly, for shorter distances, most people talk about yards rather than metres.

1 yard = 0.92 m

1760 yards = 1 mile = 1.6 km

How heavy?

Similarly, it would not help a British person to hear that you weigh 67 kilos. It will be more informative if you say you are 'ten stone seven' or 'ten-and-a-half stone' – that is, 10 stone and 7 pounds (the written abbreviation of pound as weight measuring unit is 'lb').

1 lb = 0.456kg

14 lbs = 1 stone = 6.38 kg

How much do you want?

On tins and packets of food in British shops, the weight of an item is written in the kilos and grams familiar to most people in Europe. However, most British people have little sense of what these mean in reality. Therefore, most of the packets and tins also record their weight in

pounds ('lbs') and ounces ('oz'). Few people ever ask for a kilo of apples or 200 grams of cheese. You'd better ask for two pounds of apples and half a pound of cheese.

1 lb = 16 oz = 456g

1 oz = 29.8g

C Teenage Awareness

Age 13	may be employed part-time
Age 14	allowed in bars but not to drink alcohol
Age 15	legally a 'young person' and not 'a child'
Age 16	school leaving age, can leave home, drive a moped, marry with parents' consent (not needed in Scotland), buy beer with a meal
Age 17	can drive a car or motorbike
Age 18	can vote, get married without parents' consent, own property, get tattooed, drink in pubs
Age 19	can be employed full-time

D Ecological Awareness

The prefix *eco-* in Modern English relates to the environment.

Can you give the definitions of the following eco-words?

ecocide _____
eco-friendly _____
ecology (ecosystem) _____
ecological footprint _____
ecoterrorism _____
ecotourism _____
ecotown _____
ecovillage _____
ecotecture _____

E Currency Awareness

The currency of Britain is the pound sterling, whose symbol is £, always written before the specified amount. Informally, a pound is sometimes called 'a quid', so £20 might be expressed as 'twenty quid'. There are 100 pence (written 'p') in a pound.

The supply of money in Britain is controlled by the Bank of Britain, nicknamed 'the old lady of Threadneedle Street'. The name suggests both familiarity and age – and also conservative habits. The bank has been described as 'fascinated by its own past'. It is also notable that the people who work there are reported to be proud of its nickname.

F English Counting Awareness

Letters **a, b, c & d** do not appear anywhere in the spellings of **1** to **99**

Letter **d** comes for the first time in **Hundred**

Letters **a, b & c** do not appear anywhere in the spellings of **1** to **999**

Letter **a** comes for the first time in **Thousand**

Letters **b & c** do not appear anywhere in the spellings of **1** to **999,999,999**

Letter **b** comes for the first time in **Billion**

And

Letter **c** does not appear anywhere in the spellings of entire **English Counting**

Reading



Family Life

I don't care how poor a man is; if he has family, he's rich

A typical British family used to consist of mother, father and two children, but in recent years there have been many changes in family life. For example, since the law made it easier to get a divorce, the number of divorces has increased. In fact one marriage in every three now ends in divorce. This means there are a lot of one-parent families. Society is now more tolerant than it used to be of unmarried people, unmarried couples, single parents and even one-sex marriages. You might think that marriage and the family are not so popular as they once were. However, the majority of divorced people marry again, and they sometimes take responsibility for a second family.

Members of a family – grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins – keep in touch, but they see less of each other than they used to. As the saying goes ‘Relations are like Christmas: they should only come once a year’. Christmas is the traditional season for reunions. Although the family group is smaller nowadays, relatives often travel many miles in order to spend the holiday together.

In general, each generation is keen to become independent of parents in establishing its own family unit, and this fact often leads to social as well as geographical differences within the larger family group. Relationships within the family are different now. Parents treat their children more as equals, and children have more freedom to make their own decisions. The father is more involved in bringing up children, often because the mother goes out to work.

Housing

An Englishman's home is his castle

Almost everybody in Britain dreams of living in a detached house; that is a house which is a separate building. The saying, 'An Englishman's home is his castle', illustrates the desire for privacy and the importance attached to ownership. A large detached house not only ensures privacy. It is also a status symbol. At the extreme end of the scale there is the aristocratic 'stately home' set in acres of garden. Of course, such a house is an unrealistic dream for most people. But even a small detached house, surrounded by a garden, gives the required suggestion of rural life which is dear to the hearts of many British people.

Most people avoid living in blocks of flats. Flats, they feel, provide the least amount of privacy. But in certain locations in central London, flats are the cheapest kind of home. The people who live in them are those who cannot afford to live anywhere else.

British people have little deep-rooted attachment to their house as an object, or to the land on which it stands. It is the abstract idea of 'home' which is important, not the building. This will be sold when the time and price is right and its occupiers will move into some other house which they will then turn into 'home' – a home which they will love just as much as they did the previous one.

Food and Drink

On the Continent people have good food; in England people have good table manners

Britain and good food are two things which are not commonly associated. Most visitors to Britain seem to agree that the food in Britain is terrible. In fact, life and habits in Britain are simply not oriented to food very much. The coffee is horrible not because British people prefer it that way but because they just don't care very much.

The British usually have breakfast, elevenses, lunch, tea, supper, dinner. The one course of a meal that the British have always been confident about and proud of is the pudding.

Tea made its first appearance in Britain some 350 years ago and by the end of the XVII century tea-drinking was well established. In the XIX-century Britain the polite society's ritual of afternoon tea was born. To this day, 'standard' (black) tea served strong and with milk, remains an indispensable aspect of most British households. However, it is in slow decline.

Not so long ago, going to a restaurant was a rare event for most British people. Regular eating out was confined to the richest section of society. By now, a far larger number of people do it. But because of this history, there remains an element of snobbery attached to it. Merely being in an expensive restaurant sometimes seems to be more important to people than the food eaten there. And in such restaurants you find a unique phenomenon – many of the dishes have non-English names, most commonly French. Walter Scott in his novel 'Ivanhoe' writes: 'Animals take the old English names when alive, but have a French name when killed and prepared for the table: cow or ox becomes beef, sheep is mutton, and deer is venison'.

The British pub is something very special and unique. This is not only because it is different in character from bars or cafes in other countries. It is also because it is different from any other public place in Britain itself. Without pubs, Britain would be a less sociable country. The pub is the only indoor place where the average person can comfortably meet others, even strangers, and get into prolonged conversation with them. People who go there are often known as 'regulars'. One of the notable aspects of pubs is that there is no waiter service. If you want something, you have to go and ask for it at the bar. This makes people feel comfortable and relaxed. This 'home from home' aspect of the pub is encouraged by the relationship between customers and those who work there. The latter are supposed to know the 'regulars' personally, to know what their usual drink is and to chat with them when they are not serving someone.

Buying and Selling

To open a shop is easy, to keep it open is an art

The British are not very adventurous shoppers. They like reliability and buy brand-name goods wherever possible – preferably with the price clearly marked. A very high proportion of the country's shops are branches of chain stores. Visitors from northern European countries are sometimes surprised by the shabbiness of shop-window displays, even in prosperous areas. This is not necessarily a sign of economic depression. It is just that the British do not demand art in their shop-windows. On the positive side, visitors are sometimes struck by the variety of types of shops. Most shops are chain stores, but among those that are not, there is much individuality.

The best known supermarket chains are Sainsbury's and Tesco. Marks and Spencer often referred to as just 'M&S' is a department store with a large number of branches. The company put its main emphasis on quality. M&S made their reputation in the XX century on a policy of only selling British-made goods. The saying 'Whoever said money can't buy happiness simply didn't know where to go shopping' is just as good for M&S as the goods sold there.

Unlike many cities, where small specialty shops have gradually been replaced by large department stores and supermarkets, Norwich still has a wide variety of shops. One of the most unusual must be the Mustard Shop. As its name suggests, it sells nothing but mustard, and there

are as many different kinds as it is possible to imagine. It has a mustard museum, which describes the history of Colman's mustard. The Colmans were a famous Norwich family who started a mustard-making business over 150 years ago.

Education

The whole object of education is to develop the mind

England is famous for its educational institutes. It has some of the most famous universities of the world like Oxford, Cambridge and London universities, as well as renowned schools and colleges.

Oxford and Cambridge are two ancient universities founded in the medieval period. They have many common features and are often jointly called 'Oxbridge'. Admission to both Oxford and Cambridge universities is very difficult. The examinations are very severe. But if a young man or lady gets admission, gets through, gets his/her degree – he/she is made for life. An Oxford or Cambridge degree is accompanied by all sorts of privileges. Oxbridge is regarded in England and in Britain as the sum of everything best in university life. The majority of prime ministers and political leaders are Oxbridge graduates. And if it comes to getting a job, they usually get the preference.

Eton College and Harrow School are both all-boy boarding schools. When the boys enter, they are 13 years old, and they spend five years here before they graduate when they become 18 years old. Eton was established by King Henry VIII. Harrow started as an exclusive school for boys in 1243, but moved to the present location during the period of Queen Elizabeth I.

Until recently, most of the prime ministers came from Eton or Harrow. These schools used to teach their boys how to run the British Empire. These days, they are interested in teaching them how to run the international corporations. This does not appear to be an easy transition.

The concept of running an empire is outdated, but it seems to be difficult for Eton and Harrow to shake off this ideology. Many people are still interested in sending their children to one of these expensive schools where the competition rate is 20 to 1.

The Arts

It is the Arts that makes life, makes interest, and makes importance

The *Arts* is an umbrella term for literature, music, painting, sculpture, crafts, theatre, opera, ballet, film etc.

Art, or fine arts, is often used to refer to those arts which use space, but not time, for their appreciation such as painting and sculpture. Many people use the word *culture* as a synonym for *the arts*. The word *artist* refers to a person working in any field of the arts.

Painting and sculpture in Britain have deep-rooted traditions. But nowadays there is a general feeling that you have to be a specialist to appreciate them, especially if they are contemporary. Small private art galleries, where people might look at paintings with a view to buying them, are rare. Nevertheless, London is one of the main centres of the international collectors' world. The two major auction houses of Sotheby's and Christie's are world-famous.

Britain's exciting capital city is home to many world-class museums and art galleries. There are over 300 to choose from, ranging from traditional to high-tech. The majority of government-funded museums stopped charging admission fees in 2001 and, although it was challenged in 2007, this has remained the case. Following the removal of admission charges, attendances at London museums increased. Fees are charged only when special exhibitions are being held.

Britain is more famous for pop music than it is for classical composers or jazz musicians. Many culturally significant musical artifacts have been unjustifiably forgotten and are being restored by both professionals and volunteers. Whilst painting and sculpture are archived in a gallery, literature in a library, music as part of British culture deserves to be preserved with equal rights.

The Arts seem to be valued most when they involve general knowledge and national heritage rather than for their purely aesthetic aspects. And this is a key to understanding the British attitude to the Arts.

Sport

Many Continentals think life is a game; the English think cricket is a game

Whenever you strike up a conversation in Britain maybe at the barber's, in the street or on the train journey, you inevitably get around to two subjects – the weather and sport, which are as much part of English life as roast beef and the Houses of Parliament. English people are fond of all kinds of sports. England is a sports-loving nation. Sports in England take many forms: organized competitive sports, which attract huge crowds to encourage their favourite team to victory, athletic games played for recreation and others. The British are proud that many sports originated in their country and then spread throughout the world. The national British sports are: football, golf, cricket, table tennis, lawn tennis, racing and darts. The game peculiarly associated with England is cricket. Cricket is an English game. Not many Scots, Irish or Welsh play it. Many other games that are English in origin have been accepted with enthusiasm in other countries; cricket has been seriously and extensively accepted only in the Commonwealth, particularly in Australia, India, and Pakistan. Cricket is played in schools, colleges, universities.

The world's most famous tennis tournament in Wimbledon started at a small club in south London in the XIX century. It begins on the nearest Monday to 22 June, at a time when England often has the finest weather. Millions of people watch the championships on TV live. It is traditional for visitors to eat strawberries and cream whilst they watch the tennis.

Post-Reading

A Decide whether these statements are false or true. Correct those which are false.

1. Since the law in Britain made it more difficult to get a divorce, the number of divorces has increased.
2. Parents in Britain treat their children more as equals, however, children do not have more freedom to make their own decisions.
3. A small detached house, surrounded by a garden, gives the suggestion of urban life.
4. Many people in Britain do not like living in blocks of flats.
5. Even today in many British families they prefer strong black tea served with milk.
6. The word 'regulars' describes the British pubs.
7. In Norwich you can buy everything from books to bananas in the Mustard Shop.
8. Eton College was established by Queen Elizabeth I.
9. Normally you do not have to pay when you visit museums or art galleries in Britain.
10. Many Scots, Irish or Welsh play cricket.

B Match the words or expressions in the left column with their definitions in the right column.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. be oriented to something | a. to organize or be in charge of an activity, business, organization or country |
| 2. deep-rooted attachment | b. the state of changing or using something new |
| 3. impose charges | c. a word whose meaning includes many different kinds of a particular thing |
| 4. replace | d. to give a lot of attention to something |
| 5. reunion | e. behaviour or attitudes which show that you think you are better than other people |
| 6. run | f. to remove something from its place and put a new thing there |

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 7. single parent | g. a mother or father who looks after their children on their own, without a partner |
| 8. snobbery | h. to force somebody to pay for something |
| 9. transition | i. a meeting of people who have not met for a long time |
| 10. umbrella term | j. a very strong feeling showing that you like somebody or something |

C Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space.

1. Luckily, my parents were _____ of my choice of music. **TOLERATE**
2. The company was returned to private _____ in mid-2010. **OWN**
3. I went into the exam full of _____, but it was more difficult than I had expected. **COFIDENT**
4. We need a _____ person for this job, because it involves meeting a lot of people. **SOCIABILITY**
5. Le Corbusier was the most _____ architect of modern times, always experimenting with new forms and structures. **ADVENTURE**
6. There is some uncertainty about the _____ of the data used in this research. **RELIABLE**
7. The college has a very selective _____ policy. **ADMIT**
8. Poisoning the earth's atmosphere is ecologically and morally _____. **UNJUSTIFIABLY**
9. The business is _____ owned and run by six TV companies. **JOIN**
10. The town's _____ facilities were totally inadequate until the new sport centre was built. **RECREATE**

D Find words and expressions in the Pre-Reading and Reading passages which have the following definitions.

1. all the people in a society/family who are about the same age
2. to make certain that something will happen properly
3. something that is in or from the countryside
4. to give a special attention to something
5. the bad condition of clothes, books etc because they have been used for a long time
6. in order to get or achieve something
7. to get rid of something
8. to prepare somebody for something, providing them with the skills, training or experience that they will need
9. a strong feeling of interest and enjoyment
10. to understand how good or useful something is

E Use the correct form of the words in D to complete the given sentences.

1. Developing countries are often characterized by a widening gap between urban affluence and _____ poverty.
2. Outside investment has helped Sheridan _____ its image as a depressed industrial town.
3. I'm not an expert, but I _____ fine works of art.
4. People of my father's _____ are not used to computers.
5. France originally joined the EC _____ becoming the community's main supplier of agricultural products.
6. Bradford college offers a whole range of courses for adults and _____ student-centred learning.
7. It is important _____ that universities have enough funds to carry out important research.
8. She plays tennis with great _____, but not very well.
9. Sue tried to ignore the faded carpet and the _____ of the curtains.
10. School children should _____ the world of work.

F Choose the right option to complete the sentences.

1. I met Timothy when I worked in London, and I've **kept in touch with/made contact of** him since then.
2. I was the youngest so I always got **the least amount of/the little amount in** pocket money.
3. Certain brand names are **associating for/associated with** high-quality both by shoppers and buyers.
4. We can expect a further **declining for/decline in** employment vacancies.
5. 'Yuppie Flu' is not just **confined to/accepted by** people in high-powered, well-paid jobs.
6. Burberry's has **done an excellent reputation of/made an excellent reputation for** top-quality rainwear.
7. If **it comes to/goes around** social reforms, we'll be ready to support them.
8. Sheila was introduced to the boss's wife and she immediately **shot away/struck up** a conversation with her.
9. Good communication is the **keyword about/key to** successful management.
10. They must **get around to/sit down on** practicing everything they have learnt during the training.

Translate into English

1. Считается, что люди работают полный рабочий день, если они заняты 35 и более часов в неделю; если же они заняты менее 35 часов в неделю, то они работают неполный рабочий день.
2. Согласно журналу 'Single Parent', число отцов-одиночек возросло на 60% за последние 10 лет.
3. Его ценности шли от глубоко укоренившейся привязанности к родовому имени, в то время как Анна уделяла слишком много внимания своему социальному статусу в обществе.
4. В настоящее время широко распространено убеждение, что современные образовательные стандарты переживают упадок в нашей стране.
5. Кажется, что китайские туристы везде, однако китайский туристический бум еще только начинается. Туристическая деревня в 50 миллионов фунтов будет построена в Уэльсе специально для обслуживания богатых китайских туристов.
6. Поскольку Музей современного искусства, основанный в 1929 году, один из самых дорогих музеев в стране, студенты местного университета имеют право бесплатного входа.
7. За последние 10 лет продажи машин подскочили со 180 до 2000 в год, что является явным свидетельством повышающегося благосостояния народа.
8. Им не удастся достичь успеха без умного маркетинга, поскольку он является неотъемлемой частью бизнеса.
9. Снобизм существовал еще в средневековой аристократической Европе, где одежда, манеры, язык и вкусы каждого класса были строго кодифицированы обычаями и законом.
10. Группа энтузиастов считала необходимым привлечь внимание общественности к незаслуженно забытым памятникам архитектуры.

Extra Exploration

A Put the following statements in order to complete the text.

TV channels in Britain are generally free from government interference. They are also free from commercial interference. For example, advertisers have no influence on programming.

1. so that specialist tastes can be catered for.
2. or that British TV is devoid of serious content.
3. because they need as many viewers as possible.
4. because these are currently the most popular types.
5. These days, numerous other channels are available,
6. while BBC TV needs them in order to justify the license fee.
7. The one thing the main channels are not free from is public taste,
8. The commercial channels need them in order to attract more advertisers,
9. This does not mean, however, that all TV programmes are of these types
10. Perhaps this is why British TV makes some of the best documentaries in the world.
11. Moreover, British viewers are accustomed to the idea of TV as a learning resource.
12. As a result, television is full of soaps, soap-style dramas, and so-called 'reality TV' programmes,

B Complete the paragraph on the NHS in the XXI century with connectors.

It is the proud boast of the NHS (National Health Service) 1_____ it is 'free at the point of treatment'. 2_____ most British adults do now have to pay for dental care, eye care, and medicines, the boast is still largely justified in that, 3_____ a patient pays a visit to the doctor or a hospital, no money changes hands. 4_____, the NHS in the XXI century faces problems 5_____, ironically, have been caused by advances in medical science. There now exist treatments for many conditions 6_____ previously were fatal. 7_____ these treatments are very expensive and the British taxpayer is not willing to pay for them. As a result, they are often available only to those who pay for them privately.

C 'Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?'

I. 'Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?' is one of the most popular TV game shows in the world. Have you ever fancied that it's possible to cheat at the show? But before finding the answer to this question, try the Millionaire vocabulary quiz below.

1. If you are dishonest when you play a game or do an exam, then what are you doing?
 a. stealing b. cheating c. drawing d. joking **100**
2. If you make a noise with your throat, what is it called?
 a. cough b. sneeze c. snore d. sniff **1000**
3. If something is of poor quality, what is it?
 a. dirty b. naughty c. shabby d. excellent **10,000**
4. If you think of a good plan, then what do you do?
 a. come up to a plan c. come down to a plan
 b. come down with a plan d. come up with a plan **100,000**
5. If a dream holiday goes wrong, then it turns _____.
 a. rough b. sour c. over d. stiff **500,000**
6. If you are completely in love with something, then what are you?
 a. besotted b. betrothed c. berated d. betrayed **1 million**

II. Read the article 'Guilty: trio who tried to cheat their way to £1m'. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the answers to the Millionaire vocabulary quiz.

An army major, his wife and a college lecturer were found guilty this week of attempting 1_____ on the game show 'Who Wants to Be a Millionaire'? Major Charles Ingram and his wife,

Diana, both 39, were convicted along with a college lecturer, Mr. Whittock, 53, after the three 2_____ a scheme to defraud the quiz show of £1m. As the army officer was in the hot seat on the show, the lecturer, who sat one meter behind him, 3_____ to steer him towards the right answers. The major's wife was the point of contact between the two. The major was given a cheque for £1m, but it was stopped after the programme makers became suspicious and contacted the police. The three were spared prison because the Ingrams have young children. However, the Ingrams were ordered to pay £10,000 in costs. Whittock, head of business studies department at an education college in Wales, was ordered to pay £7000 in costs. Judge Geoffrey Rivlin said: 'I'm not at all sure it was sheer greed that motivated this offence. I'm sure that all three of you 4_____ with quiz programmes, and ambitious to be successful on a major TV show. It was this that caused you to wonder whether you could cheat the system.' What the judge described as '5_____ schoolboy trick' of coughing to mark the right answers was more successful than they could have hoped for. But their win turned 6_____ when they realized they had gone too far. The army has launched an inquiry into whether the major can continue to serve.

D Complete the text with words related to education given in the box.

National Curriculum	A-level exams	high school	education
state schools	secondary school	university	primary school
compulsory	school		

British children are required by law to have an education until they are 16 years old. 1_____ is compulsory, but 2_____ is not, children are not required to attend school. They could be educated at home.

Full-time education is 3_____ for all children aged between 5 and 16. This can be provided by 4_____, independent schools or homeschooling. All government-run schools, state schools, follow the same 5_____. The school year runs from September to July and is 39 weeks long. The main school holidays are: Christmas – 2 weeks, Spring – 2 weeks and Summer – 6 weeks.

Children normally start 6_____ at the age of 4 or 5 and leave at the age of 11, moving to 7_____ or as otherwise called high school. At the age of 16, students take an exam called GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education). After completing the GCSE, some students leave school, others go to technical college, whilst others continue at 8_____ for two more years and take 9_____. These exams determine whether a student is eligible for 10_____.

Food for Thought and Talk

1. Comment on the sayings: 'Having money makes sense and having sense makes money' and 'It is the Arts that makes life, makes interest, and makes importance'.
2. The history of British painting is intimately linked with the broader traditions of European painting. English artists have been developing their own styles in marine and allegorical painting, history and landscape painting since the early XVIII century. Among profoundly influential English painters of XVIII-XIX centuries the names of William Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Richard Wilson, Thomas Gainsborough, John Constable and J.M.W. Turner are notable. Make a presentation of English painters and their works, or report on British contemporary art.
3. English Literature is an indispensable part of World Literature. Organize a presentation of your favourite English writers and their world-famous masterpieces.

Food for Writing

Writing techniques

A news report describes a particular event or topic which is of interest to the public. It is always written in a formal impersonal style and gives accurate facts only, not chatty descriptions. A good news report should consist of:

- a. a short eye-catching headline** which introduces the subject of the report;
 - b. an introduction** which summarizes the event giving information about the time, place and the people involved;
 - c. a main body** consisting of two or more paragraphs in which the event is developed in detail. Information about the cause(s) and result(s) of the incident should also be included;
 - d. a conclusion** in which action to be taken or people's comments on the event are given.
- Such pieces of writing can be found in newspapers, magazines and newsletters.

Points to consider:

- a.** give all necessary information accurately and in detail;
- b.** do not write about your feelings or your point of view concerning the incidents;
- c.** use passive voice and direct/reported speech to include people's comments and make the news report more interesting.

Linking words

Reference	regarding; concerning; with respect/regard/reference to; in regard/reference to
To conclude	Finally; Lastly; Above all; All in all; Taking everything into account; On the whole; All things considered; In conclusion; As I have said; As was previously stated; To sum up

A Search the Internet to find more about holidays and celebrations in the UK. Let each student choose a particular holiday and write a news report to be presented in class. Finally, make a joint effort to match 1 – 15 with a – o.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Boxing Day | a. Auld Lang Syne |
| 2. Bank holiday weekends | b. eggs |
| 3. Christmas stockings | c. hot cross buns |
| 4. Easter | d. marriage |
| 5. April the first | e. fireworks |
| 6. Good Friday | f. pancakes |
| 7. Gretna Green | g. poppies |
| 8. Guy Fawkes | h. principal boy |
| 9. Halloween | i. Santa Claus |
| 10. New Year | j. traffic jams |
| 11. Pantomime | k. jokes |
| 12. Remembrance Sunday | l. trick or treat |
| 13. Shrove Tuesday | m. exchange of presents |

B Artistic and cultural activity in Britain ranges from the highest professional standards to a wide variety of amateur involvement. Search the Internet to make a written report on drama, music, opera, dance etc. Some suggested topics may include:

Edinburgh International Festival

Notting Hill Carnival

Royal National Eisteddfod

Turner Prize Exhibition

The Proms

Snap before Nap

‘Dutch’ in English

There are a host of phrases in English that include the word *Dutch*; that’s hardly surprising as the Netherlands is just a few miles across the sea from England. There aren’t as many expressions that include *French*, so why the interest in *Dutch*? Two reasons – trade and war.

Both England and Holland (which is what most people call the Netherlands), have a vigorous and wide-ranging maritime trading tradition that dates back to the XVI century. England imported many commodities from Holland and gave them Dutch names. The first of these imports was ‘**Dutch sauce**’ (now called Hollandaise), first referred to in 1573 – an emulsion of lemon juice, butter and egg yolk. Many other examples followed:

Dutch cheese	hard cheese made from skim milk
Dutch clock	a cuckoo clock (a clock with a wooden bird inside that comes out every hour and makes a sound)
Dutch feast	a large meal where the host gets drunk first
Dutch uncle	a person who gives firm and fatherly advice

The Anglo-Dutch wars of the XVII and XVIII centuries were acrimonious even by the usual standards of war. Following the conflicts the English came to hold the Dutch in very low regard and as a consequence there are numerous English phrases which portray them in an unflattering light. The common feature in all of these Dutch expressions is that Dutch is the opposite of what it ought to be. Examples of these expressions are:

Dutch auction	a public sale at which the price of something is gradually reduced until someone will pay it
Dutch bargain	a bargain made when someone is drunk
Dutch comfort	cold comfort, only good because things could have been worse
Dutch concert	a so-called concert in which all the singers sing different songs at the same time
Dutch courage	courage or confidence that you get when you drink alcohol
Dutch treat	each person pays for their own expenses
Double Dutch	nonsense
to do the Dutch act	to flee
Flying Dutchman	a legendary ghost ship that can never make port, doomed to sail the oceans forever
I’m a Dutchman if	used to show that you don’t believe something

Hidden Rules of English Behaviour

Render in English an extract from ‘Watching the English’ by Kate Fox.

Правило невидимой очереди

Одно из правил «английской самобытности» – это правило очереди. Стойка бара в пабе – единственное место в Англии, где покупка-продажа осуществляется без формирования очереди. Многие наблюдатели отмечают, что в Англии стояние в очереди – это почти национальное хобби: англичане, сами того не сознавая, выстраиваются в упорядоченную (regular) линию на автобусных остановках, у магазинных прилавков

(counter), у лифтов – а порой, по словам некоторых туристов, даже на пустом месте, буквально ни за чем.

Джордж Майкс отмечает, что «англичанин, даже если он стоит один, создает упорядоченную очередь из одного человека». Впервые прочитав его комментарий, я подумала, что это забавное преувеличение (exaggeration), но потом стала внимательнее наблюдать за своими соотечественниками (compatriots) и обнаружила, что Джордж Майкс абсолютно прав и что даже я сама так поступаю. Ожидая в одиночестве автобус или такси, я не слоняюсь вокруг (loiter about) остановки, как это делают люди в других странах, – я стою точно под знаком, лицом по направлению движения, будто и впрямь возглавляю очередь. Я создаю очередь из одного человека. Если вы англичанин или англичанка, то и вы наверняка поступаете также.

А вот в наших питейных заведениях мы вообще не становимся в очередь, а толпимся беспорядочно (in disorder) вдоль стойки. Поначалу я с удивлением подумала: «Это же противоречит (contradict) всем инстинктам, правилам и обычаям англичан», – а потом поняла, что на самом деле это очередь, и что все – и бармены, и посетители – соблюдают эту очередь. Каждый знает, кто за кем: человек, подошедший к стойке перед вами, будет обслужен раньше вас, и любая явная попытка добиться того, чтобы вас обслужили быстрее, будет проигнорирована барменом и вызовет недовольство у остальных посетителей. Иными словами, это будет расценено (consider) как несоблюдение очереди. Английские бармены умеют точно определить, кто за кем стоит в невидимой очереди. Стойка бара – это «исключение, подтверждающее (confirm) правило» относительно соблюдения очереди.

Правило пантомимы

Одним из правил общения в английском пабе является правило пантомимы. Бармены стараются всех обслужить в порядке очереди, но все же необходимо привлечь их внимание и дать понять, что вы ждете, чтобы вас обслужили. Однако существует строгий этикет насчет того, как следует привлекать внимание бармена: это должно делаться без слов, не поднимая шума и не прибегая к жестикуляции.

Предписанный ритуал – это своеобразная искусная пантомима. Пантомима, в которой одно движение бровей говорит красноречивее (eloquent) всяких слов. Посетитель должен встретиться взглядом с барменом, но окликать последнего запрещено, ровно как не дозволительны все остальные способы привлечения внимания – постукивание монеткой (tap a coin) по стойке, щелканье пальцами (snap one's fingers) или взмах (wave) руки.

О своем желании быть обслуженным вы можете сообщить бармену, просто держа в руке деньги или пустой бокал. Правило пантомимы позволяет покачивать (swing) пустым бокалом или медленно вертеть его в руке. Дозволительно опереться локтем о стойку с деньгами или пустым бокалом в поднятой руке, но непозволительно поднимать вверх руку, размахивая банкнотами или бокалом.

Когда вы стоите у стойки бара и ждете, чтобы вас обслужили, вы должны постоянно быть настороже (be on the look-out) и не сводить глаз (take one's eyes off sb) с бармена. Как только тот перехватит ваш взгляд, вы быстро приподнимаете брови и с надеждой улыбаетесь, давая понять бармену, что вы его ждете. Тот в ответ на ваши знаки улыбается или кивает, вскидывает палец или руку, иногда, как и вы приподнимает брови. Это означает: «Я вижу, что вы ждете, и обслужу вас как только смогу».

Англичане выполняют эту последовательность мимических движений рефлекторно, не сознавая, что следуют строгому этикету.

Sources

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